

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## LARGER STATE TAXES ASKED ON INHERITANCES

John W. Hughes Advocates Legislation to Meet Cut by Federal Government

## OPPOSITION OFFERED BY BANKING GROUP

Measure Filed by Mr. Long Argued Before State Committee on Taxation

Legislation to take a share of the inheritance taxes freed by an 80 per cent federal withdrawal from the field was proposed by John W. Hughes, director of the Massachusetts inheritance tax division, today before the Legislature's Committee on Taxation. Considerable opposition was voiced by representatives of financial interests.

Under the federal tax law just passed a deduction up to 80 per cent of the total tax is allowed expressly with the idea that the various states may enter this field. Mr. Hughes said. The bill argued today was filed by Henry F. Long, Commissioner on Taxation, in order to increase the state tax so that the Massachusetts levy in all cases will reach the total exception.

The total amount payable in inheritance taxes by any estate will remain approximately the same, Mr. Hughes said, but the State of Massachusetts will receive the largest share of the present inheritance tax and the total amount of taxation to which it is entitled under the 80 per cent exemption clause of the new federal law.

### Law's Effects Outlined

Citing several individual cases, Mr. Hughes said that on an estate of \$2,500,000 Massachusetts would receive \$56,000 more than it does now if the proposed bill is enacted. On an estate of \$10,000,000 the State would receive \$62,000 more than at present, he said.

The bill aims chiefly, Mr. Hughes explained, at the taxation of particularly large estates. It is designed to take a tax levy from the very large estates which, at present, he said, do not pay taxes which are proportionately large enough. Because the bill aims particularly at very large estates the taxation commissioner would be willing to have new increase proposed in the bill applicable only to those estates over \$2,000,000. The amount of work involved in assessing and collecting taxes on estates under \$2,000,000 and the increase of revenue received by Massachusetts would be so small that the State is willing to exempt smaller estates from the provisions of the bill.

The number of estates which would be involved in any year would be about a dozen, Mr. Hughes said. The present bill, he said, would bring in over a quarter of a million dollars every year, but the increase might well be a million dollars or considerably more in any year, depending upon the size of the estates involved.

### Among the Opponents

Speakers opposing the bill included Charles M. Robinson, for the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and the Massachusetts Trust Companies Association; Guy W. Cox, vice-president and general manager of John Hancock Life Insurance Company; Henry N. Andrews, for the Massachusetts Bankers Association and the Corporate Judiciary Association; Sheldon E. Wardell for the Massachusetts Electric and Gas Association and the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and George W. Smith, vice-president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

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## Northwest Dry Forces Win Official Praises

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, March 18  
PROHIBITION enforcement in the northern Pacific coast sections and in regions tributary to Alaska has shown such gratifying results that the Department of Justice has commented upon the "excellent co-operation that exists between the investigating and prosecution branches of the Government."

Heavy fines are being imposed on bootleggers and importers of illicit liquor. A recent case involving conspiracy to import liquor illegally by means of the British steamship *Principio* resulted in a two-year sentence for the ringleader and sentences of \$5000 each for his associates.

## CANADIAN TAX IS OBJECTED TO

### Abolition Proposed in Parliament of the Federal Impost on Incomes

OTTAWA, March 18 (Special) —

Believing that the federal income tax was causing needless duplication of taxation and interfering with municipalities' former exclusive right to impose such a tax, T. E. Church, Conservative member for Toronto, yesterday in Parliament urged its immediate abolition. He pointed out that there were now 11 different sections of the Canadian budget leading about \$340,000,000 annually.

The system could be simplified and the burden lightened by federal, provincial and municipal governments working together, he said.

While admitting that taxes were unpopular, J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance could see no other way of meeting obligations, especially those incurred during the war. He thought that taxation in Canada compared very favorably with that in other countries, being below that of Great Britain, the United States and Australia, and since the present government had assumed office, it had been considerably reduced.

A. Heaps, Labor member from Winnipeg, opposed the resolution, believing that the income tax fell equally upon those most able to pay.

Mr. Church finally withdrew his resolution.

## NEW JERSEY STRIKE STILL DEADLOCKED

PASSAIC, N. J., March 18 (AP) — Returning from Washington, where he had been expected to present demands of textile workers to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, today, Albert Weisbord, strike organiza-

tion, announced that workers would not return to the mills until a minimum wage had been established.

He asserted that "mounts heretofore determined by the United States Department of Labor, as minimum wages, must be paid by mills of the Passaic district, before the 13,000 strikers would go back to work.

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP) — Three counter proposals for ending the New Jersey textile strike were submitted to the Labor Department today by a committee representing the 16,000 workers now on strike.

## PRESIDENT STARTS FOR FATHER'S BEDSIDE

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP) — President Coolidge will start late this afternoon to go to the bedside of his father at Plymouth, Vt.

In addition to Mrs. Coolidge the President will be accompanied only by Attorney General Sargent and Dr. James F. Coughlin.

The President's train is expected to reach Woodstock, Vt., 15 miles from Plymouth, early tomorrow morning. From there the trip will be made by automobile.

## Here's a Raincoat Fit for Statue of Liberty

FARFIELD, Conn., March 18 (AP) — The world's biggest raincoat is being made at a rubber factory here. It will cast \$10,000 and will be used to cover the University of Illinois football field. In size it will be 300 feet long, 75 feet wide, of rubber-coated duck and gray in color.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## \$22,000,000 MOTOR LOOP PLAN WINS PRAISE OF MANY

### Advocates Point to Benefits at Hearing—Opposition Heard Later

Advocates of the loop highway—a thoroughfare circling down-town Boston, the net cost of which would be about \$22,000,000—had their day in court before the Legislature's Committee on Municipal Finance and Metropolitan Affairs today, and presented strong arguments for its construction. Opponents will be heard late this afternoon and tomorrow if necessary.

Reasons for the construction of a loop highway were summarized by Henry L. Harriman, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Board and the special commission which recommends the highway, as follows:

First, that there is serious traffic congestion in the downtown district—bad yesterday, worse today, and bound to become still worse tomorrow unless effective relief is given.

Second, that provision should be made for the healthy, convenient and economic growth of the business to be transacted in the downtown section.

Third, business Boston, which supplies about half of the annual tax revenue of the city, is an area of little over 600 acres, the major portion of its business is transacted in 100 of those 600 acres. The rest of the section is tied into a tangle which, with the coming of heavy automobile traffic, has become well-nigh unbearable.

To unravel the snarl, the commission proposes to cleave a highway through the fringe of the worst congestion.

Many Favor Plan

Behind the proposal at today's hearing were representatives of practically all the important business interests of Boston. For months the Boston Chamber of Commerce has been carrying on a strong campaign for the plan. The following speakers appeared for the bill:

Fitz-Henry Smith Jr., Boston Chamber of Commerce; W. Stanley Parker, Boston City Planning Board; Maurice Wrigley, Retail Trade Board; George F. Stebbins, Team Owners' Association; Thomas F. Bishop, Expressmen's League; Alton E. Briggs, Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange; Raymond P. Delano, United Improvement Association and Dorchester Board of Trade; Luther Greenleaf, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Fred M. Gibson, Affiliated Technical Societies; Leonard Warren, American Committee on Industrial Improvements; William H. Sawyer, Master Builders' Association; Harry Jennings, Boston Central Labor Union; James J. Scully, Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts; William J. McDonald, John W. Jr., William Pease, O'Brien.

Mr. Harriman summarized the special report of the commission, which has been awarded to Arthur Whitehead by the De Molay for his rescue of Max Englehardt will be made soon in his home city of Quincy. Arrangements for the ceremony are underway, although definite date of the occasion has not been set.

Arthur Whitehead graduated with honors from the Quincy High School in 1921 and from Northeastern University in 1925. At the time of the organization of the De Molay Council in Quincy he was a junior councillor.

Neither he nor Joseph B. Dodge of Manchester, who assisted him in the rescue, can be brought to talk much about the incident. "It's all over now," they say. "Any other person would have done the same thing."

By the time of the rescue, is recalled throughout New England. On Oct. 11, in the midst of a severe blizzard, Max Englehardt, left the state office at the summit of Mount Washington in an attempt to get to the foot of the mountain. His supply of wood was exhausted, his food was none too plentiful, and he did not relish the prospect of being snowbound alone in the cabin with such a meager store of supplies.

The following day, a party of climbers from the Glen House discovered the note he had left behind him in the cabin and, on their return, made inquiry to see if Englehardt had come in.

Dodge and Whitehead, who had arrived at the Glen House that afternoon on the way to their station at Pinkham Notch, hearing what had happened, volunteered to go out and find the lost guide. The following day they made the ascent to Englehardt's cabin and searched all about the summit for trace of him. They decided that the only way to find

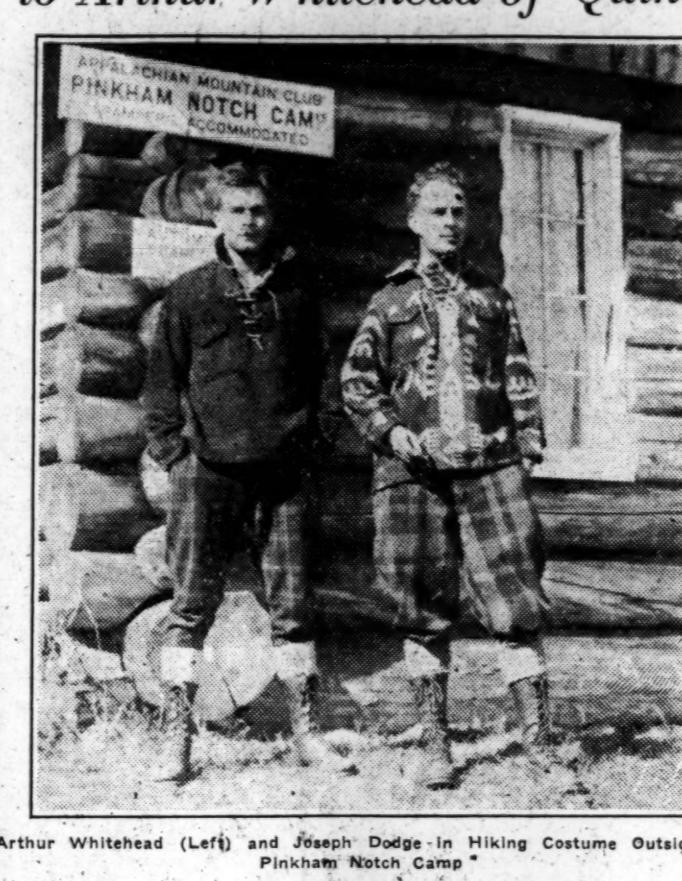
Business and Diplomacy

"There are or soon will be," he said, "150,000 cars registered from the city of Boston and it is estimated that a two cent tax will produce approximately \$9 per car. It will thus be seen that the revenue derived belonging in the city of Boston will be approximately \$1,350,000 per year and will more than equal the average cost of interest and sinking fund on the loop highway."

Discussing the traffic problem, he said:

"The Special Commission recommends that everything possible be done to improve conditions on existing streets. The commission believes that parking should be absolutely prohibited on all streets which may be considered main thorough-

## De Molay Medal to Be Presented to Arthur Whitehead of Quincy



Arthur Whitehead (Left) and Joseph Dodge in Hiking Costume Outside of Pinkham Notch Camp

## Recipient With Joseph P. Dodge Rescued Max Englehardt on Mount Washington After a Severe Blizzard and Took Him to Safety Under Greatest Difficulties

Presentation of the medal which has been awarded to Arthur Whitehead by the De Molay for his rescue of Max Englehardt will be made soon in his home city of Quincy. Arrangements for the ceremony are underway, although definite date of the occasion has not been set.

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France and Poland were in the first place largely responsible.

#### German Admission Was Issue

Had the meeting confined itself, without complications to the simple admission of Germany, neither Spain nor Brazil would have been justified in putting forward their claims.

But if the door was once opened for the discussion of the constitution of the Council, it was impossible to close it again. It was not necessary to open the door now. It is difficult to see what purpose was served by the insistence of an immediate seat for Poland. Unfortunately questions of prestige arose and, above all, the old diplomatic love of intrigue, the desire for extra points and to form clever combinations manifested themselves.

Such astuteness, successful or unsuccessful, is surely contrary to the original conception of the League. Polish pretensions were untimely and mischievous, and could not fail to stimulate rival appetites. Hence the fiasco for which the European countries are now indisposed to condemn Brazil.

#### Europe Created Situation

Brazil dealt the final blow but the conditions under which the blow was possible was created by Europe itself. It will be regrettable if someone thinks like a Europe-American fued begins. Thinking in terms of competitive continents is almost as bad as thinking in terms of competitive countries. It is suggested that Brazil is only a cat's paw, but opinions differ regarding the government which is behind Brazil.

The more thoughtful commentators see that the little states which have always been ready to revolt, are now in open conflict with the idea of a hierarchy which prevails in the League. The Council has shown an authoritative manner in expecting the Assembly to acquiesce without demur. The Council is chiefly composed of the great powers and the Assembly chiefly of the minor powers. It is necessary to avoid serious denunciation of the Council. That is why any hasty and inopportune discussion concerning the composition of the Council should be deprecated. If changes are required, they must be worked out in a calmer atmosphere.

#### Italy and Germany May Lead

It is feared that France which had a large following of small nations in Europe has lost them, and that a new alignment will give Italy and Germany the leadership on the continent, each with a group of satellite states. If this is true, the whole system of French diplomacy, based

upon continental alliances collapses. In the meanwhile Germany has been presented with a certificate of good conduct. Whether it enters the League this year or not, Germany has been found officially to have fulfilled all the obligations of the treaty.

Moreover M. Briand even pronounced a eulogy on Germany before the assembled nations. Germany is completely rehabilitated, and takes the figure of a sympathetic party, if not treated by the League, and to whom apologies and reparations are due. Perhaps Germany is the only country which has reason to feel satisfied with the events of the past fortnight.

## ARMS PARLEY DATE SCHEDULED

(Continued from Page 1)

equally anxious to allow the present status to continue undisturbed. There is lively speculation in well informed quarters, therefore, as to whether Brazil will encourage not only to keep Germany off the Council but out of the League altogether.

#### Grace Conditions Exist

It is fully recognized here that the whole world is confronted with conditions of the utmost gravity. It is said to be possible that the League may break up as did the so-called "Holy Alliance." As soon as one set of powers—in this case the Latin Bloc—ceased to be dominant. On the other hand the forces of reconciliation in the various countries may be able to rally in this emergency and succeed in having their ideas translated into League policy.

It is felt that the recent Geneva deliberations suffered in one important respect in that the British spokesman did not represent British public opinion. If at the next meeting this condition is corrected and the other nations reconsider their positions in the light of the chaos which persists along the old lines would precipitate then there is said to be reason to anticipate that the Locarno agreements may be put into effect and disarmament will be brought definitely nearer to realization.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual spring flower show, Horticultural Hall, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., continuing through Saturday.

Lecture, "Plato's Dilemma," second of a series of Lowell Institute lectures on "The Great Ideas of the Ages," Francis M. Cornford of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, Huntington Hall, 8.

Meeting of Harvard Canadian Club, dinner at Harvard Inn, 7.

Illustrated lecture, "Public Bonito," by Neil Judd, Boston City Club, 8.

Lecture, "French Highways and Byways," by Andre Morin of Harvard University, Boston Public Library, 8.

Lecture, "Theatresque," Smith Gardner of Radcliffe Club of Boston, College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.

Musical—

Symphony Hall—Chaplin, 8:15; Jordan Hall—Jean Macdonald, 8:15; 6 Newbury Street—Piano recital by Elizabeth Siedoff, 8.

Theaters—

Castle Square—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15; Copley—"Outward Bound," 8:15; Keith's—Vaudville, 2, 8.

Plymouth—William Lodge in "The Great Humanitarians," 8:15.

Repertory—"Minick," 8:15.

Photographs—

Musical—"The Big Parade," 2:15; 8:15; Colonial—"Bea Hur," 2:15; 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "Good Stories for Boys and Girls' Summer Reading," by Louise Seaman Bechtel, 10.

Meeting of Boston Alumnae Association of Mount Holyoke College, College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 2:30.

Club entertainment, Tremont Temple, 2:30.

Musical—Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

These Questions Were Answered in

## Yesterday's MONITOR

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## \$1,000,000 Educational Fund for De Molay Youth Indorsed

### Grand Council Awards Medals for Heroism, and Votes to Continue Summer Camps

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18 (SPCEAL)—Enlarged plans for the work of the organization in the next year have featured the program of the Grand Council, Order of De Molay, in its three-day annual meeting here.

Added to the council's move to extend the Order of De Molay in foreign countries and to establish an educational fund of \$1,000,000 for aid to worthy members of the order were proposals for a third representative De Molay contest, for a continuance of summer camps for leaders of the order and the granting for the first time of an award for heroism of De Molays.

Heroism medals in recognition of acts of bravery of an unusual and meritorious character were awarded these youths:

#### Winners of Hero Medals

William Jackson of Baltimore, for the rescue of Mrs. Barbara Waggoner of Baltimore from a burning steamer in Chesapeake Bay, July 4, 1924.

Arthur Whitehead of Quincy, Mass., for the rescue from a blizzard on Mt. Washington, N. H., of Max Eberle, Oct. 13, 1925. Mr. Whitehead was aided by a companion, Joseph Dodge.

Samuel Pierce of Alameda, Calif., for the rescue from the ocean near Alameda of Mrs. Anna Cushing and daughter, Feb. 26, 1926.

The boys will be presented suitably engraved medals at special services held by their chapters next month.

The representative contest, again sponsored by the Grand Council for the encouragement of De Molays in a thorough, well-rounded development through the training offered by the Order in athletics, patriotism and

chaper work together with high scholastic standing and aid in civic and community enterprises. Winners in the contest, who will be selected early this summer, will have their expenses paid to the leaders training camp to be held at Bear Lake, Colo., in August.

#### Indorse Camps for Citizenship

In indorsing the Citizens' Military Training Camps held at various points in the United States each summer, the council emphasized the value of the camps in the promotion of patriotism and instruction for good citizenship, rather than in military tactics. Attendance of De Molays at these camps, where possible, was recommended.

Seven new members were admitted to the Grand Council at its final session. These, who formerly were deputies of the council were:

Harry N. Cheeby, Manchester, N. H.; George E. Ross, Newport, Vt.; W. D. Isham, Milwaukee, Wis.; William M. Gordon, Winnipeg, Can.; W. A. Currie, Birmingham, Ala.; D. Graham Hall, Nashville, Tenn.; Harry Drachman, Tucson, Ariz.

These councilors will have general supervision over De Molay affairs in their respective states. Mr. Gordon will have jurisdiction throughout Canada.

The Order of De Molay, nationally and internationally, has been able to operate at a moderate expense, and at a total cost not exceeding that of a single local organization in one city of moderate size, according to a report of Frank S. Land, founder and Grand Scribe.

Composers of the United States will be asked by the Grand Council to submit songs for use in De Molay ritualistic work, for marches and public installations.

#### DR. DALLAS TO BE MADE BISHOP ON MAY 4

CONCORD, N. H., March 18 (AP)—Dr. T. J. Dallas, vicar of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston, will be consecrated bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New Hampshire on May 4, it was announced today.

#### SPANISH ARMEN HONORED

CADIZ, Spain, March 18 (AP)—Captain Francisco Ruiz de Alde, and Lieutenant Duran of the submarine Plata Ultra, which recently made a flight from Spain to Argentina, have been made academicians of the Spanish-American Academy of Sciences here. A gold medal, emblematic of the prize of culture, has been awarded to Pablo Rada, mechanician of the Plata Ultra.

#### MORE MOTOR POLICE FAVORED

CONCORD, N. H., March 18 (AP)—The Governor's council has authorized John F. Griffin, motor vehicle commissioner, to add six motorcycle police officers to his force for the coming summer if traffic conditions warrant. This would double the present force of state police.

#### BOYS' SECRETARY NAMED

WORCESTER, Mass., March 18 (AP)—Harold E. Hamilton of Orange, N. J., has been appointed boys' work secretary of the Worcester Y. M. C. A. at a meeting of the board of directors. He received his education in Oberlin College and also attended the Yale Divinity School.

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## AMERICANS IN PEKING OPPOSE NOTE TO CHINA

Sending of Ultimatum Threatening Action by Powers Arouses Feeling

By Special Cable

PEKING, March 18.—Strong American feeling is aroused here by the American Government's action in sending an ultimatum to the Chinese Government demanding the cessation of interference with shipping in Tientsin port, and threatening armed action if the restrictions on communications were not withdrawn. Some extremist business men, welcome the "strong measures"; most Americans feel a grave mistake has been made.

A group of leading American missionaries and educators called on the American Minister on Wednesday, and entered a strong protest. Subsequently a large meeting was held and a statement prepared for submission to the Minister. The statement says that the ultimatum has raised a new issue, not only involving questions of international fair dealing, but also of direct American interests. Three points were made: First, the Boxer protocol was applied only when there is definite danger of an armed Chinese attack on foreigners, which situation does not exist now.

Second, the American participation in the use of a foreign armed force in the present circumstances would be a direct setting aside of the spirit of friendly co-operation with the Chinese peoples in their effort to solve their problems, and as such was a clear departure from the China policy, which the American Government, with the strong united support of the American people, has pursued since the Chinese-American relations were first established.

Third, the inevitable consequence of the use of a foreign armed force in the circumstances contemplated,

will be a marked increase of anti-foreign feeling in China, and thus definitely aggravate Chinese foreign relations; American participation in such an armed intervention would work grave harm to Chinese-American friendship and also seriously injure American interests.

In conclusion the statement asks that steps should be taken to prevent American participation in any foreign military or naval action which may be taken as a result of the protocol powers' note.

This statement unquestionably represents the view of the majority of Peking-Americans. The missionary groups are cabling to their home boards, asking that a protest be entered at the State Department.

### JUDGE McCAMANT LOSES SENATE TEST

#### Coolidge Recess Appointment Not Confirmed

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—President Coolidge has lost in his effort to keep on the federal bench Wallace McCamant of Oregon, who placed his name in nomination for the Vice-Presidency at Chicago in 1920.

Without a record vote, or even discussion, the Senate approved the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee, which recommended against confirmation by a vote of 10 to 4.

The action of the Senate automatically removes Judge McCamant from the bench of the Ninth Circuit Court, where he has served since last September under a recess appointment given him by Mr. Coolidge.

The adverse report of the committee was taken up out of order in executive session at the request of Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the judiciary committee, who moved its adoption. No objection was offered either by administration leaders or the friends of Judge McCamant, and the vote was taken.

Reports were that Judge McCamant had lost because known that he did not care to press the contest after the committee which gave him a personal hearing had voted so overwhelmingly against him.

## DRUSES MAY OCCUPY DAMASCUS UNLESS FRENCH LEAVE AT ONCE

Economic Difficulties Become More Apparent as Offensive Against Syrian Hillmen Draws Near—League Fails to Send Envoys to Study the Situation

By Special Cable

BEIRUT, Syria, March 18.—The first offensive in the Franco-Syrian war since hostilities began last July is now in prospect. Despite the French garrison numbering 10,000, the Druse forces threaten to surround and occupy Damascus, unless the French leave immediately, and the Druse leaders are cautioning the civilian population, especially foreigners, including the consuls, to leave the capital if they do not want to become embroiled in the fighting.

The rich and fruitful Lebanon, hitherto peaceful, has suddenly become apprehensive. Even Beirut is uneasy, the only security being provided by Muhammadan leaders' reluctance to subject the important port to the fate of the interior and the capital.

#### Turks Menace Border

Turkish bands, menacing Syria's northern boundary, have not been dispersed. The de Jouvenel-Kemal Angora accord has merely diminished, not abolished, the danger. The whole north consequently is resive, the band leaders seemingly watching developments before ordering their followers home. Wahabi tribesmen, also Bedouin marauders on the desert fringe, are eager to join the Druses, and it is only Sultan Ibn Saud's wrath that is restraining them.

Arrayed against 12,000 picked but ill-equipped Druse fighters are 40,000 French troops, commanding every detail in warfare. The Druses do not lack reinforcements, even women forming separate battalions. French strategy does not disconcert the Druses, who are prepared to abandon any stronghold threatened with French encirclement, being able always to attack the regular French formations from behind. If, in consequence of a concerted French attack, the Druses are forced to leave the Druse mountains, which is Syria's granary, the Druses can fall back on the countryside, where every villager not in the ranks is a Druse agent.

#### Druses Prepared

If necessary, the Druses are prepared to camp in the desert, biding the favorable moment to strike a decisive blow.

The noncombatant population, especially in the towns, doubt French ability to crush the rebellion quickly, therefore the air is full of suggestions concerning some other power as a mandatory. As in 1919, America is Syria's first choice as a mandatory; if this is unrealizable, the overwhelming sentiment favors a British mandate. Thinking Syrians, however, do not believe that the world is so concerned about the fate of their unhappy country, since the League's mandatory commission has failed to send envoys to investigate the causes of the rising and inquire into the people's demands.

Meantime the economic distress is daily more apparent, not only in the interior, but also in the coastal towns. Imports are rapidly dwindling, including cars, oil, sugar and flour normally imported from the United States. The Druses charge the French troops, particularly the Armenian volunteers, with committing atrocities of which downright plunder is the slightest offense.

#### Reprisals Threatened

The French authorities threaten reprisals if civilian sniping does not cease in the countryside.

The Armenian Patriarch of Damascus appealed recently to the supreme ecclesiastical authorities to use his influence with the Nationalists to spare Armenians, simultaneously requesting Henry de Jouvenel to reject Armenian volunteers, in order to short-circuit the com-

### Even a Prince Must Play



Wide World Photo

Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy, is enthusiastic over outdoor sports and takes particular delight in tramping the rugged hillsides of his native County. He is seen here enjoying a "hike" at the Military School for Skiers at Bardonecchia in the hills of Piedmont.

### Great Britain Seeks Fair Play for Ireland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 18—Great Britain's new attitude toward Ireland has been defined by Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister.

"We want Ireland's governments to have fair play from the world," he said at a St. Patrick's Day gathering here last night. "We want them to have a fair chance to settle down to their work . . . Our courses are the same. Our methods of dealing may be different . . . but it is because our path run alongside . . . that I feel now we may fairly join hands across that narrow water strip—those of us who live on this side and you who are living on that side."

The question whether railways

can be admitted into the category of continuous process occupations, for which a 56-hour week is permissible,

### STATES AGREE ON SUNDAY WORK TERMS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 18—The eighth-day conference is pursuing its task with such goodwill that high hopes for a general agreement are now entertained by the labor ministers of the five governments—Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy—in attendance. An agreement was reached on the form of words to cover Sunday work in the allocation of a 48-hour week.

The question whether railways

can be admitted into the category of continuous process occupations, for which a 56-hour week is permissible,

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—New York's sky line has been cleared by official order, ending the cloud of smoke which has hung over the city since a shortage of anthracite caused the anti-smoke ordinance to be revoked temporarily.

The health commissioner has announced that violators of the dense smoke law would be vigorously prosecuted. Twenty-six alleged violators were served with summonses earlier in the week.

is being examined by a subcommittee. Consideration is being given to the suggestion that it might be desirable to tabulate in advance of ratification of the convention the list of occupations coming within this continuous process provision.

The conference agreed that the clause dealing with a variation of hours for long periods, providing the average over the whole period does not exceed 48 a week, should apply to all seasonal trades.

An agreement was also reached on the point that the force of law must be given to the ratification acts or regulations to the provision in the convention that overtime at not less than the rate of time and a quarter be paid for additional hours permitted for emergency purposes to meet pressure of work of an exceptional kind.

### MATTEOTTI'S WIDOW DECLINES TO APPEAR

Statement Sent to the Court at Chieta

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 18—A suspension of judgment is the general British attitude toward the alleged demand from Washington for compensation for the losses of American shipping due to allied blockade prior to United States' entry into the war. The contention is heard that diplomatic quarters believe the claims are untenable, since once America became a belligerent, it co-operated actively in enforcing the same blockade against all neutrals. Confidence is felt that American good sense and fairness will reject the proposal, apart from the strong judicial case against it.

"The American people," says the Daily Telegraph, "has shown on more than one recent occasion that it has too keen a sense of honor and equity and humor to be influenced by divagations of this character." Guglielmo Matteotti, my tragedy and the tragedy of my children and the tragedy of free and civilized Italy permitted me to believe that justice would not be invoked in vain. This was the only comfort left me in my supreme agony, and therefore I assumed the rôle of partie civile.

"But through the various judiciary proceedings and on account of the recent amnesty, the real case has gradually disappeared. What is left today is no more than a shadow. I had no rancor to express, no revenge to invoke. I only wanted justice. Mankind has denied me this. Posterity and God will grant it to me. I beg, therefore, to be allowed to dissociate myself from the proceedings of the trial, which has ceased to concern me. I beg you to relieve me of the appalling ordeal of having to appear. To do so would seem an offense to the memory of my husband, to whom life was so serious a thing."

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—British Foreign Office officials express consternation over the resolution offered by William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, regarding rights of American citizens against Great Britain and France arising out of the blockade of Germany prior to America's entrance into the World War. No official comment, however, was forthcoming.

In Government circles the belief was generally expressed that these claims are a dead issue. One official emphasized the opinion that no British Government could expect to live long if it should ever attempt to burden the already heavily taxed public of Great Britain with additional war costs.

Such an amendment was declared by its sponsors to be necessary in pursuance of a recommendation of Gov. Alfred E. Smith for a federal ship canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, because of an existing constitutional limitation which declares that the canal of the State of New York shall never be sold.

MEXICO TO INVENTORY NATION'S RESOURCES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MEXICO CITY, March 18 (Special)—All property of churches of Mexico is to be recorded, classified and valued as property of the Nation. The plan for the inventory includes much more than churches, as President Calles has proposed to have a complete inventory of na-

### SURPRISE FELT AT BORAH'S ACT

British Receive Proposal to Recover Blockade Losses With Varying Emotions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

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tional property at home and abroad made within the next two years, and which he will deliver to his successor in the presidency.

Mexico's wealth in lands, coal, timber and buildings is considerable, and it is said that much national property passed from the Government during the revolutions from 1910 to 1922 without the Nation receiving payment. This it is hoped to recover.

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, March 18.—The Czech Cabinet has resigned and the newspaper press is predicting an interim ministry headed by Jan de Cerny, Governor of Moravia, who was Premier for a short time in 1920. The crisis is actually the outcome of a disagreement between the Social Democrats and the five other Czech coalition parties.

The Social Democrats oppose the continuation of the term of military service of 18 months and dispute the concessions to the Clericals on the one hand and to the Agrarians on the other.

The result anticipated is that the Social Democrats will retire from the coalition, thus leaving the Government with a minority in Parliament dependent for ad hoc majorities upon favorable treatment from the moderate section of the opposition.

The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that this untenable situation will continue only until the Government parties can bring to a satisfactory conclusion the bargaining with the two groups of the Opposition, namely, the German Agrarians and the moderate wing of Father Hlinka's Slovak clericals. How long it will take to bring in these elements remains unknown, but it seems probable that the days of the pan-Czech national coalition which has lasted since the founding of the Republic are numbered, and the new complexion as outlined would reflect more accurately the sentiments of the Czech people.

The Social Democrats, it will be recalled, lost heavily at the last elections, whereas the Communists gained enormously. The former now feel that they can recuperate better in opposition, and as the attacking party will recover many votes they previously lost through what critics of their policy termed supineness in office.

### TRANSFER OF CANAL NEW YORK BILL'S AIM

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18 (Special Correspondence)—A concurrent resolution has been introduced in the Senate and Assembly providing for a constitutional amendment to authorize the Legislature to cede or sell part of the New York State Barge Canal system to the Federal Government.

Such an amendment was declared by its sponsors to be necessary in pursuance of a recommendation of Gov. Alfred E. Smith for a federal ship canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, because of an existing constitutional limitation which declares that the canal of the State of New York shall never be sold.

By Special Cable

BOSTON'S \$100,000 Spring Flower Show

HORTICULTURAL HALL

NOW OPEN

10 A. M.—9 P. M.

Admission 50 cents



### COSTS LESS

A TREMENDOUS SAVING ON YOUR FUEL BILL

### LASTS AS LONG

TON FOR TON NEW ENGLAND COKE

LASTS AS LONG AS HARD COAL

### LESS ASH

BURNS CLEAN—NOTHING LEFT WORTH SIFTING

CLEANER AND BETTER THAN COAL

### Does Not Injure Grates

FIREPOTS AND GRATES ARE SAFE WITH

NEW ENGLAND COKE

NO CHANGE IN EQUIPMENT NECESSARY



## East Is East and the West Says That Isn't Half of It

### Westerner Thinks New Englanders Cold—Reply Tells How to Open Drafts

Two articles, comprising a debate on the virtues and faults of New England business men, have recently appeared in *Current Affairs* in New England, the official weekly publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The articles come as a postlude to a conference recently held in Worcester, where representatives of \$5,000,000,000 worth of annual business considered the question, "What is the matter with New England business?"

The first article, written by a middle-westerner who has recently come to Boston, was published anonymously on Feb. 22, and was the cause, according to Chamber of Commerce officials, of the receipt of many letters, some in commendation, others in protest. The opposite side of the question was presented in the issue for March 15 by Arthur P. Morley, secretary of the Kendall Square Manufacturers' Association.

### First Friend in Boston Proves to Be Missourian

The first article, under the title of "WELL, Well, well—" said, in his article, "East is East, and always will be."

"What is the matter with New England business? Nobody seems to know the answer, and yet, to one who has been in New England only a few years, it seems quite obvious that the answer can be written in one word, 'Nothing.'

"But to the question, 'What is the matter with New England business?' I would answer, 'A lot.'

"When I came to Boston six years ago, I had some misgivings about New England and New England people. I had always heard that the New England business man was a hard-boiled individual, that he was a veneer of leanness and aloofness that suggested the pie-crust in a wayside railroad restaurant. I anticipated coming in contact with a set of superior beings who emulated that famous New England family which deigned to speak only to one other New England family and that family spoke only to God.

"I found, after a few months of residence in New England, that I was wrong—I didn't know the half of it.

### Solomon Arises at Harvard

"Not long ago a veritable Solomon arose out at Harvard University and spoke his piece. He said that of the 100 per cent indifference that is characteristic of the Harvard student body only about 5 per cent was indifference and 95 per cent plain bad manners.

"Now it seems to me that that young sage of Harvard has pronounced the diagnosis of New England business ill.

The trouble with New England business is New England's business men, and the trouble with them is that about 50 per cent is physical and artistic bad-temper, and 95 per cent plain bad manners.

"I have been checking up on this diagnosis of late in several ways. It happens that I am a commuter out of Boston and that I travel in company with business men. Every morning and every evening I make it a point to sit down alongside some man who is, to all appearances, a representative business man.

"I try to start a conversation. I begin with such harmless subjects as the weather, I make some remarks about the train service, about the news in the morning paper.

"Only once in three weeks of constant endeavor have I obtained so much as a civil response to such openings. That time I was delighted to find that I had selected a companion who was eager for someone to talk to. We had an interesting journey out to the suburb where we both live. He was amiable and intelligent.

"I discovered, to our mutual delight, that we were neighbors. He lived only a short walk from my home and on paring, after this first meeting, he invited me to call on him.

"We have scarcely any friends," he remarked, "having moved here only a few years ago from Kansas City," which explains that.

### Feels a Cramping Coolness

"One can't quite conceive of business flourishing in an atmosphere of cynical discouragement. It is like trying to grow roses in a refrigerator. It would not be quite so striking if this indifference that suggests hostile suspicion were confined to the relationship of strangers who chance to meet in public places as in street cars, trains and restaurants. The same atmosphere, only slightly modified, is equally apparent in such places as your own Chamber of Commerce dining room, where strangers are strangers and ne'er the twain shall be any more than civil to each other.

"Your chamber is a wonderful institution with the most charming and delightful physical plant to be imagined. The well-tempered Bourbon wenders, however, have much more effect on your chamber would be if there were introduced into the atmosphere some of the uncouth, joyous friendliness of the middle West, the South, the Southwest, the Northwest and the Pacific coast.

"So long as the New Englander's natural attitude is hostile, his human instincts hidden beneath a crust of incivility, his brow corrugated with superior thoughts and boasting, condemned as criminal—so long will New England business continue to flounder and wonder why."

### TOWNS PROTEST CUT IN B. & M. SERVICE

Forty-five residents of the towns of Chelmsford and Tyngsboro appeared before the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities at a hearing yesterday to protest the elimination of train stops at their towns by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Railroad officials said that in order to give improved service to Lowell, and Nashua and Manchester, N. H., and because of insufficient patronage, the railroad has eliminated stopping of three trains, one the so-called theater train. Residents ask that the former service or some substitute in the form of flag stops be given them.

### YACHTSMEN HEAD HARVARD CLUB

Charles Francis Adams '88, of Concord, Mass., was chosen president of the Harvard Club of Boston at its annual meeting in Harvard Hall last night. Nathaniel F. Ayer

of Boston, commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, was chosen vice-president. Philip W. Thompson '03 was elected treasurer to succeed Edward Wigglesworth who has served in that capacity for the last eight years. Mr. Wigglesworth received a silver tray in appreciation of his long service.

The new president is a direct descendant of John Quincy Adams. He is president of the John T. Connor system of grocery stores and a director of the Boston Arena. In 1920 Mr. Adams was amateur skipper of the sloop "Resolute" which successfully defended the America's Cup against the last invasion of Sir Thomas Lipton. Other officers elected were: Thorvald S. Ross '12, secretary; governors of the club, Walter C. Baylies '84; George S. Mumford '57; John B. Swift Jr. '04; and Stephen Fairbanks '13.

### "PLANTING HOUSES" FOR THEIR CHILDREN, ADVICE TO FARMERS

New Hampshire University Specialist on Forestry Tells How It Is Done

DURHAM, N. H., March 18 (AP)—From easier ways of washing windows to better methods of raising poultry ranges the advice going out from the University of New Hampshire to farmers and householders of the State.

Cleaning windows, says Miss Ann F. Beagle of the university staff, will be less arduous if elbow grease is replaced by a solution of three-quarters of a cup of ammonia in one gallon of hot water applied with a chamois skin. She admits that if the windows are very dirty it may be advisable to go to the two extremes.

E. D. Fletcher, whose specialty is forestry, propounds the question: "Why not plant a house for your children?" He points out that an acre of spruce trees planted now will develop in 40 years into at least 12,000 board feet of lumber for frame, boarding and clapboards, and a half acre planted to pine in the same year will produce 15,000 feet for the finish.

E. P. Robinson, county agent leader, warns all farmers planning to seed alfalfa or other legumes this year to order early the necessary lime for sweetening the soil.

The university extension service tells the poultrymen that in the face of increasing competition they must not have any loafers in their flocks if they want to end the year with a profit.

### ANCIENT GLASS FLASK ACQUIRED BY MR. FORD

Portrait of Washington Is Blown in the Side

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18 (Special)—William Taylor, agent and archaeologist for Henry Ford, who has been in Cumberland planning the acquisition of antiques to add to the restoration of an old New England village around the Longfellow Inn at Sudbury, Mass., has made but one actual purchase thus far.

"I have been checking up on this diagnosis of late in several ways. It happens that I am a commuter out of Boston and that I travel in company with business men. Every morning and every evening I make it a point to sit down alongside some man who is, to all appearances, a representative business man.

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### NEW HAVEN COUNTY 4-H CLUB MAKES RECORD

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (AP)—Fifty boys in New Haven County's 4-H club have made a record in the national Better Sires-Better Stock Campaign, which it is claimed, leads the United States. The campaign has been conducted in nearly every county in the United States by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture through county farm bureaus.

The New Haven County boys have secured pledges from farmers to use only pure bred sires in the future, the pledge covering cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry. The boys had to beat 440 pledges to get a national record and they secured 632 live-stock owners' pledges.

### GRAND TRUNK MAY GET AN EXTENSION

Hope for Southern New England Link Revived

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18 (Special)—New hope that the Grand Trunk will yet complete its southern New England link from Palmer, Mass., to the sea at this port, has been given with the introduction of a bill in the Legislature to renew charter rights and afford authority for a corporation to take over rights of way through Rhode Island.

The measure is introduced at the instance of the Rhode Island Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce. George L. Crooker, chairman of this commission, says it is unreasonable to expect that the Canadian National Railways will be prepared to act to preserve rights of the Grand Trunk before charter expiration impairs them on July 1 next. The railroads' action is linked with that of an organization to be formed, may continue the holdings.

High praise was given to Mr. Goodwin for his impartiality, integrity and vigor by Charles Synonds, Representative from Lynn; Day Baker, counsel for several automobile associations, and others.

Whitfield Tuck of Winchester said that any candidate for public office this fall who opposes Mr. Goodwin should think twice before entering the field.

### SARDINE CANNERS TO HOLD CONVENTION

EASTPORT, Me., March 18 (AP)—An innovation in the conduct of the sardine industry in Maine will come on March 22 and 23 when a convention of sardine canners will be held here under the auspices of the Maine Co-operative Sardine Company. The surveyors' line ends at Field's Point here, where harbor development has been completed.

Invitations have been sent to representatives of supply companies, transportation companies and other interests allied with the industry. The object is to foster better relations and to promote plans for carrying out improvements in the pack during the coming season. Officials from the pure food section of the Department of Agriculture will address the convention and Governor Brewster has been invited to attend.

### YACHTSMEN HEAD HARVARD CLUB

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### LOCAL TAX RISES USE FEDERAL CUT

Government Agencies Spent \$10,252,000,000 in 1924, Survey Reveals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18—Federal taxation has been going down, municipal and state taxation has been going up—that is the gist of the American nation's balance sheet, as compiled by the research staff of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, pronounced the most comprehensive existing study to date of the subject of post-war federal, state and local government finance.

"The total amount expended by federal, state and local governments in this country, including capital outlays, reached \$10,252,000,000 in 1924, as against \$10,145,000,000 in 1923, and \$9,919,000,000 in 1913. The figure for 1924 was about 3 1/4 times that of 1913 and represents an increase of 1.1 per cent over 1923."

The Federal Government is shown to be making enormous reductions in taxation, but expenses and tax burdens of state and local governments "have been uninterruptedly rising to such an extent as to offset the amelioration in federal taxation." Tax increases are noted in taxation, public borrowing and public expenditures since the war.

"The report says: 'So far as federal taxes are concerned, New York State outdistances all the other states in the Union in its annual contribution per capita, which is more than double the average of the country as a whole. The lowest taxes per capita paid to the Federal Government are those of the agricultural states, as compiled by the research staff of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, pronounced the most comprehensive existing study to date of the subject of post-war federal, state and local government finance.'

the Nation in 1924 was almost 2 1/2 times as high as in 1913 and closely approached the peak figure reached in 1921.

Federal taxes expressed in dollars of uniform purchasing power were more than three times as high in 1924 as in 1913. State taxes were about 2 1/3 times as high and local taxes somewhat more than double. The figures of the National Industrial Conference Board do not include the latest federal tax slash of 1926 of more than \$50,000,000.

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## RACE TRACK SALE FORECASTS REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENTS

Readville Tract Purchased by New Haven Railroad to Enlarge Freight Yards—Large Part of Area Expected to Find Other Commercial Uses

The sale of the Readville race track property, containing approximately 75 acres, to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will result in a large real estate development both in a residential and commercial way is indicated in the fact that the New Haven road, which purchased this property from C. W. Leonard to expand their large freight yards which adjoin the track, will have no use for the part of the track which lies the farthest from the road's yard.

The property lies partly in Dedham and partly in Hyde Park. At present there is a mile track, a grand stand and a few stables. The plant was closed to racing because of financial difficulties in 1925. It was never a great success, and when the State's action prohibited gambling at horse races, the track, like many others in Massachusetts, became a complete failure.

While a general decline in building and engineering operations in the cities of Massachusetts was shown in January, as compared with the first month of the preceding year, by the figures which the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries have compiled, this does not necessarily indicate a less active building program for 1926 than in 1925, as January is usually the low month of the year with respect to contemplated projects.

The total expenditures this year amounted to \$4,254,496 for Massachusetts cities on 10.3 per cent less than the aggregate for January, 1925. This figure is also 39 per cent less than for December, 1925, which for the 39 cities was \$12,339,410.

The aggregate of \$7,524,496 for January, consisted of \$4,421,580, or 58.8 per cent for new residential buildings; \$1,673,325, or 22.3 per cent, for non-residential buildings; and \$1,423,591, or 18.9 per cent, for additions, alterations or repairs.

In only nine of the 39 cities did the January (1926) aggregates exceed the corresponding aggregates for December, 1925. Quincy showed an increase of \$100,645 and Springfield an increase of \$99,352. In Attleboro, no applications whatever were made in January, 1926.

Applications were filed in January, 1926, for the erection of 451 new residential buildings, estimated to cost

## YALE FACULTY ARE ANNOUNCED

Twelve Appointments Are Made, All but One of Which Are Promotions

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (Special) — Yale University announces today the appointment of 12 professors, associate professors, and assistant professors, and one research associate with professional rank. All of these represent promotions except the appointment of Ralph V. Harlow, Ph.D., associate professor of history, a Yale graduate who has been a member of the faculty of Boston University since 1920.

The list includes Carl F. Schreiber, Ph.D., professor of German, and Joseph Seronde, Ph.D., professor of French, and Robert D. French, Ph.D., and Stanley T. Williams, Ph.D., associate professors of English, all of whom are assigned to the faculty of the Freshman Year, and four other associate professors, as follows: John M. S. Allison, Ph.D.; Wesley A. Sturges, J.D., law, and Edgar H. Sturtevant, Ph.D., linguistics and comparative philology.

The assistant professors appointed are: Alfred R. Bellinger, Ph.D., Greek and Latin; Arthur E. Case, LL.B., Ph.D., and Alexander W. Witherspoon, Ph.D., English, and Milton Garver, Ph.D., French. George P. Clinton, Sc.D., lecturer on forest pathology in the Sheffield Scientific School, has been appointed research associate with professional rank.

Professor Schreiber, who has been a member of the Yale faculty for 12 years, is a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1907, and holds the degrees of M.A. from New York University and Ph.D. from Yale. He has served at various times as acting registrar of the Sheffield Scientific School and is now chairman of the committee of the Modern Language Association which is formulating plans in America for the celebration in 1932 of the centenary of Goethe's passing.

Professor Seronde graduated from Yale in 1905 and also holds the Yale degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. During the war he was Acting Naval Attaché with the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal. He served as instructor in French at Yale from 1910 to 1915, and as assistant professor of Roman languages at the University of Pennsylvania from 1915 to 1920. He returned to Yale in 1926 as assistant professor of French and was made associate professor in 1923.

In addition to these appointments Prof. Franklin Edgerton, Ph.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, will become Edward S. Salisbury professor of Sanskrit and comparative philology upon the retirement of Prof. E. Washburn Hopkins from the Yale faculty.

ART STUDENTS PLAN TRIP  
Under the supervision of Miss Katherine Child, principal, a group of students at the School of Fine Arts and Crafts on Newbury Street will go to New York on March 23, for 10 days of stud, and original work. They will pass much of their time at Copley Union and the Metropolitan Museum.

\$4,421,580 and planned to provide accommodations for 885 families in housekeeping dwellings, as follows:

One-family houses, 277 families; two-family houses, 254 families; multi-family houses, 344 families; and dwellings with stores therewith, 10 families. In Boston the Hotel Bellevue Annex was included, estimated to cost \$400,000.

The number of applications filed in January, 1926, for permits to erect new nonresidential buildings was 326, of which buildings the estimated cost was \$1,673,25. Nearly one-half of this amount was represented by the new municipal hospital in Boston, the estimated cost of which was \$720,000. In 11 cities accommodations were planned in January, 1926, for 25 or more families.

Values represented by applications filed for permits to build in some of the 30 cities in Massachusetts by months follow:

January, Jan. 7-22, Dec. 25, Jan. '25 Dec. '24

202,349 \$4,421,580 3,586,314 6,463,573

Brockton 57,405 169,960 73,200 106,573

Cambridge 368,015 1,016,740 228,175 567,588

Concord 45,423 162,625 101,175 216,820

Everett 15,958 97,950 155,373 54,300

Fall River 128,000 107,830 98,620 385,640

Fitchburg 110,073 200,000 120,000 120,000

Glastonbury 22,000 22,000 23,000 120,133

Holyoke 109,415 81,315 65,400 221,500

Lowell 57,405 99,300 110,175 120,104

Lynn 77,075 93,775 102,355 124,145

Marlboro 151,200 109,660 42,865 115,465

Melrose 51,108 100,862 130,300 117,600

Medford 20,170 320,100 284,000 523,100

Newton 38,000 26,500 25,800 100,100

Nhmpth 16,900 125,500 54,030 141,650

Quincy 48,000 367,850 255,355 355,665

Revere 22,000 22,000 22,000 120,000

Springfield 59,300 45,940 45,525 598,163

Waltham 102,555 205,230 76,400 108,525

Westboro 36,825 36,878 33,355 125,000

Westerly 362,415 1,067,915 718,444 659,461

Cities in which accommodations for 25 or more families were planned for in January, 1926, follow:

Number To House of Estimated Number of dwellings cost families

Cities: 70 \$88,500 187 Cambridge: 21 319,200 26 Gardner: 21 110,200 26 Lynn: 22 215,850 57 Medford: 14 114,800 27 Newton: 32 344,250 28 Quincy: 57 296,400 74 Springfield: 36 448,380 125 Worcester: 44 285,100 60

C. K. Farrington has purchased a new apartment block of 24 suites and approximately 15,000 feet of land at 150 and 156 Columbia Road, Dorchester. The property is valued at \$125,000.

David A. Yu has sold his residence, Maple Road, Weston, to Katherine Curtis. The premises include a modern house of 10 rooms and two baths, garage and three-quarters of an acre of land. Poole & Seabury were the brokers.

The following cases were negotiated through the office of C. W. Whittier & Brother:

Oelrichs & Co. have leased to Edgerton & Co., Inc., a portion of the second floor in the building 401-411 Summer Street. The premises will be used for wool storage.

The Revere Building, Inc., has leased to the National Shawmut Bank two stores in the Revere Building, located on Cambridge Street, in Bowdoin Square. After extensive alterations have been made these premises will be occupied as a permanent branch office.

The Boston Real Estate Trust have leased the stores numbered 741-45 Boylston Street with the entire basement thereunder to the Home Electric Light & Power Equipment Company, who will occupy the same for the sale of Delco Light products.

Hollis French et al., trustees, have leased to Alston A. Stillman the store numbered 231 Milk Street.

John F. Greene has leased to the Beacon Art Manufacturing Company the building numbered 9 Portland Street.

Trustees of the Worthington Building have leased to the International Bond & Security Co., a suite of office in the Worthington Building at 31 State Street.

Joseph F. Kessler has leased to the entire building at 67 Broadway to the United Auto Radiator Company.

MAINE POWER ACT  
CHANGES PROPOSED

State Republican Executive Committee Takes Up Issue

PORLTAND, Me., March 18 (P)—Modification of the Fernald law, which forbids the export of electric power beyond the State, will be asked in the platform to be adopted at the Republican state convention, April 6, in Portland, it was indicated after a meeting of the executive committee of the state committee last night.

Change of the present anti-export law, which permits export of power under certain restrictions, is likely to be the extent to which the platform declaration will go.

A strong declaration for enforcement of prohibition liquor laws is under consideration by the committee.

A sub-committee is leaving for Washington today, and will meet with the members of the Maine congressional delegation for the purpose of discussing the form which declarations regarding national issues will take.

PHI BETA KAPPA HONORS AWARDED AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 18 (Special)—Election of 13 seniors to the Wellesley chapter of Phi Beta Kappa has been announced by Ellen F. Pendleton, president of the college. Three Massachusetts girls are on the list—the Misses Elizabeth East of Boston, Althea Pease of Brookline, and Dorothy Hammond of Mattapoisett.

Others on the list are the Misses Katherine Conant of St. Johnsbury, and

the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Thursday, March 18, 1926

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1926

## VETERANS BILL TO GO TO PUBLIC

Civic League Decides to Seek Referendum on Lower Rates

WOMEN'S COLLEGE  
STUDENTS TO MEET  
WITH GIRL WORKERS

Industrial Institute to Be Held Over the Week-end at Smith

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 18 (P)—College girls and working girls will meet on common ground here Saturday and Sunday, when the first student industrial institute ever held in the eastern section of the country will be in session at Smith College.

Representatives of eight Connecticut valley women's colleges and industrial girls' organizations, trade unions and Y. W. C. A. groups in New England cities will be present on conferences and addresses on economic subjects of common interest.

The cities to be represented by industrial groups are Pawtucket, R. I.; Woonsocket, R. I.; New Bedford, Mass.; Brockton, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Holyoke, Mass.; Springfield, Mass., and Florence, Mass.

The colleges to be represented are Brown, International, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Springfield, Simons, Wellesley and Wheaton.

MUTUAL INSURANCE  
LAW CHANGES ASKED

Need for changes in insurance laws, which allow a few men to put up initial capital to retain control of mutual insurance companies over thousands of policy holders, was urged upon the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Insurance yesterday by Wesley E. Monk, Commissioner of Insurance.

The reduction of the preference must pass "with a high grade." Nowhere does the booklet reveal that this "high" grade is 35 per cent. Moreover, the booklet, first and several other services, experience credit for military or naval service is given, in addition to the preference. This varies with length of service and may be as much as 15 per cent, making the general average otherwise required for passing 50 per cent.

To criticize the extreme preference is not to attack veterans. The Massachusetts Civic League, sponsor of the reduced preference, has declared in its leaflets, "Hundreds of the ablest public employees are veterans. Hundreds of splendid capable veterans take civil service appointments and are the backbone of the state." The committee changes in the laws which would supersede more carefully the initial capital funds of mutual companies, and enforce a more democratic control after the company has grown. He told of cases in which men control a company of 20,000 policy holders. The specific change which he advocated would permit only one-fourth of the directors of a company to represent the initial guaranty capital, and have the three-fourths chosen from the general policy holders.

Fred S. Elwell, an insurance agent, spoke for his bill to prevent life insurance companies from combining endowment with life insurance. The bill was opposed by counsel for several large insurance companies.

B. U. DEBATE RECORD  
FACES RUTGERS TEST

The Boston University debating team will attempt to keep its record of 20 consecutive victories intact tomorrow night when it meets Rutgers University in its first contest away from home this year. Rutgers is the last team to win from P. U. before the series of 20 victories began. Boston University will defend the affirmative of the question: "Resolved, that the Senate was justified in agreeing to join the World Court."

The debate will be held at Lowell High School.

The Boston University team will be captained by Arthur A. Goodwin of Roxbury, a junior at the College of Business Administration. The other speakers are William F. Kelly of Somerville and John F. O'Brien of Newton, with H. Clydesdale White of Cambridge as alternate. Mr. Goodwin and Mr. O'Brien will appear at this time in their first varsity debate.

MANY PUBLIC BEQUESTS  
IN MARY C. WIGGIN WILL

SALEM, Mass., March 18 (P)—By the will of Mary C. Wiggin of Newburyport, the following public bequests are made: \$2000 to the Billings Polytechnic Institute, Billings, Mont.; \$3000 to American Missionary Society, Boston; \$5000 to Congregational Building Society, Parsonage Fund; \$500 to Massachusetts Society

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; \$1000 to Belleville Congregational Society, Newburyport, and also her home and land; \$500 to library in Fiske Memorial Parish House, Newburyport; \$500 Associated Charities, Newburyport; \$1000 to the Y. M. C. A. of that city.

Of the residue, one-third goes to the Congregational Home Missionary Society of New York and two-thirds to Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, Boston. There is no estimate as to the size of the estate.

JUDGE OPPOSES MOVE  
TO FORCE SENTENCES

Michael Murray Says Change Would Fill All Jails

Although the Legislature has lately rejected its proposed reduction in veterans' preference under the Civil Service laws, the Massachusetts Civic League made known today its determination to press the matter.

James Phinney Munroe, chairman of the Civil Service committee of the League, said that plans are already being formulated for a referendum campaign.

The specific proposal urged by the Civic League seeks to reduce the present straight 35 per cent veterans' preference, as provided in the state civil service law, to 5 per cent in the case of able-bodied veterans upon second offenders whether or not they had been admitted to probation, would fill the state jails.

Thus says Judge Michael J. Murray, of the Municipal Court, it would fall of the very purpose it aims to accomplish. He spoke before the Boston Rotary Club yesterday in voicing this view.

Commenting on a pamphlet called "The Truth About the Law," and issued to the public by the Massachusetts Civic League, Mr. Murray said that the judge showed from a tabulation of cases in the Municipal Court since 1887 that crime has not shown substantial increase, with the possible exception of larceny.

Taking away from judges the power to exercise their discretion and their right to put men upon probation would be to make of the judiciary but rubber stamps, said Mr. Murray,



## WAR CLAIMS DATA SOUGHT

Senator Borah Asks Report  
on American Losses by  
Seizure Before 1917

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The resolution introduced by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, calling upon the Secretary of State to advise the Senate, if not compatible with the public interest, what steps are being taken to protect the claims of American citizens for losses due to British and French seizures during the early days of the World War, was brought up at the weekly meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee, to which it had been referred.

Mr. Borah discussed the resolution but owing to the fact that there were a number of the members absent no action was taken. Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, said during the discussion that there already are adequate agencies for dealing with any claims of American citizens.

Officials here do not believe that the resolution will get far or that anything will be done toward setting up claims for losses incurred by Americans during the days of the blockade maintained by Great Britain and France while they were waiting for the United States to join them.

As soon as the United States did declare war, co-operated very effectively in maintaining the blockade and in this country, too, to make up for the seizing of goods shipped to neutrals but which, it was claimed, were ultimately intended for Germany would set a precedent for complaints on the part of other neutrals about seizures after the United States began to participate in the blockade.

Mr. Borah explained in an interview that he did not intend to press for any legislation on the subject. He had merely instituted an inquiry of the State Department regarding the progress of the adjustment of claims. He considered that it was a matter for the State Departments of the governments concerned to take up, not a subject for Congressional action.

The Borah resolution has not reached the Secretary of State. When it does, he will take up the question with the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. If the committee desires, he will go before it with information relating to claims, the conditions under which the seizures were made and their present status.

## DR. POUND PRAISES PATRIOTS' ABILITY

Men of Revolution Added It  
to Devotion, He Says

Boston's sesquicentennial celebration has been arranged for the benefit of the Durant, Inc., in the shape of a trip to southern Europe and back in one evening. The trip is to be taken tomorrow in Bates Hall of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and a stop will be made in a city with a gala atmosphere and much singing and music.

Flora girls will be in charge of concessions will wander through the throng, and throughout the time spent in the city the visitors will be entertained by strolling musicians, singers and dancers of various nationalities. One of the features will be the singing of verses of "America the Beautiful" by New England Conservatory students in English, French, Portuguese and Italian. The verse in Italian was a special translation by Mme. Jacchia.

## MAINE D. A. R. SOCIETY ELECTS ITS OFFICIALS

AUGUSTA, Me., March 18 (AP)—Mrs. Blaine S. Viles of Augusta was re-elected regent of the State of Maine Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the twenty-eighth annual conference held here yesterday. Mrs. Susan I. Lowell of Portland was elected vice-president. Mrs. Herbert W. Hurlow of Hallowell, recording secretary; Mrs. Bertha Holmes Williams of Augusta, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Flora E. Potter of Topsham, registrar and Miss Luetta King of Portland, state custodian.

The conference accepted the invitation of Elizabeth Wadsworth chapter of Portland to hold the next annual conference in that city in March, 1927.

## TURK TRANSLATE KORAN

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17 (AP)—The Turkish Republic has undertaken the first official translation of the Koran. This holy book of the Moslems, written in Arabic, is comprehensible only to the priests and the scholars of Turkey. Two unofficial translations into Turkish have been made in the past, but neither is exact or complete. Two of the Nation's most able scholars have been charged with the task of translation, which will require at least two years.

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NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (Special)—The total number of Yale men who were enrolled in military and naval organizations for service in the World War, is 9464, according

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## SUNSET STORIES

### The Sugar Bush

F

ARMER STOCKWELL

stood

just

outside

the

kitchen

door,

holding

up

a

moistened

fore-

finger

to

the

wind.

"H'm,"

he said as he came inside,

stampin

off

the

soft

snow

from

his

thick

boots,

"the

wind's

northwest,

Mother,

and

the

sun's

warm

in

a

blue

sky.

Guess

I'll

tap

the

trees

now,

and

sugaring's

over

for

this

year."

the

sap

we've

had,"

he added.

"I

often

think

of

that.

Those

big

trees

in

front

of

the

house

were

planted

by

my

great-

grand-

father,

and

they've

tapped

every

year

since

they

were

old

enough.

They've

given

freely

and

they've

haven't

any

less.

It's

a

generous

world

we

live

in!

I

often

think

of

it.

They've

given

freely,

but

the

leaf

buds

are

beginning

to

swell

now,

and

sugaring's

over

for

this

year."

the

sap

we've

had,"

he added.

"I

often

think

of

that.

Those

big

trees

in

front

of

the

house

were

planted

by

my

great-

# Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

## Not the Front, Merely

VIEWING the business section of the average American city from the point of vantage, one is struck by the preponderance of unsightly walls of brick and concrete spotted with glaring painted signs. These walls constitute almost entirely the sides, backs and tops of buildings. The street fronts present varying degrees of architectural design, but these are often less visible from many important points of view than the less fortunately treated sides.

Why is so little attention paid to the design of all but street facades, since from nearly every angle the architecturally treated portions are seen in perspective in relation to adjacent sides? A gentleman for whom an architect was planning a building insisted against the advice of the architect upon having an elaborate brick and stone front but leaving the side and rear walls of plain common brick. The latter, he said, would not show much from the street and there was no need of spending money on them. At about this time the gentleman entertained at a social function and the architect was one of the guests. The architect appeared in full evening dress except that the entire back was of red flannel. The astonished and chagrined host demanded an explanation of such rudeness. The architect replied, "That is the way you want me to treat your building."

If buildings were considered more as a whole and all their exposed sides treated in relation to each other, they would individually express more architectural character and collectively add much to the beauty of the city.

There are several reasons for this failure to consider the architectural treatment of so-called unimportant walls. One is habit. It is easy to follow the line of least resistance and do just what our neighbors do. A little logical reasoning and a little more pride in the appearance of our buildings and of our city would perhaps awaken us to demand a radical departure from this thoughtless, insidious habit, so destructive in its effects on our architecture.

Another reason is the argument of cost. Considerations of economy and return on the investment usually demand the elimination of all unnecessary expense. Force of habit and lack of reasoning have caused side and rear walls to be considered unimportant and therefore any least improvement of them an unnecessary expense. But the cost of harmonizing these walls need not be large. It is only a matter of good judgment in design, color and proper use of materials, and not necessarily the use of expensive materials and ornament.

For instance, if the street faades

are of a costly material such as stone, it would on many buildings be out of the question to carry that material all around. Returning the stone a short distance around the corner on the adjacent side, using on the rear walls a brick of color and quality harmonizing with the material on the front; proper grouping of windows and wall space; use of panel effects in brick; and continuing the important horizontal lines of the street sides by means of brick bands of a different color; these are a few ways in which a unified effect might be accomplished at comparatively small cost. The cost of carrying face brick around an entire building is largely the cost of the brick on the side often the difference in common brick is not great. A less expensive alternative is to use common brick on rear walls, matching as closely as possible in color and jointing the face brick. Again, street facades might well sacrifice some of their elaborate detail and the saving applied to improving the other walls, to the benefit of the building as a whole.

The argument is sure to arise that party walls will sometime be built against, so why give them any attention at all? No doubt as little expenditure as possible should be made on these, but the portions above existing adjacent structures should surely receive some consideration. What of their appearance in many years they often remain exposed?

From the street, penthouses, chimneys, water towers and such projections above the roof, may not be conspicuous; but from the upper stories of surrounding buildings and from a distance they are very much in evidence. An excellent opportunity do they offer for striking architectural effects if judiciously designed. Signs of course cannot be dispensed with, but by considering the sign as a part of the architectural design of the building it could be made to harmonize at least to some extent with the wall treatment.

If offices and rooms upon the rear sides of buildings looked out upon attractively designed walls instead of upon ugly ones, as they so often do nowadays, they might easily demand a higher rental. There remains the underlying idea that good architecture is always a sound investment, and good architecture means among other things the harmonious and unified treatment of every exposed portion of the building. The pride in ownership of a building that is beyond reproach architecturally and the satisfaction of having contributed to the beauty of the city are themselves reward for the effort; such pride, however, needs very much to be awakened before we can hope for better things.

ROLLIN C. CHAPIN.

## Southern States Art League

CHARLESTON, S. C., was chosen as the place for the seventh annual convention of the Southern States Art League in 1927, at the sixth annual meeting in the Museum of Fine Arts of Houston, Tex., which closed a three-day session, March 6. Invitations by letter came from Gainesville, Fla., and Little Rock, Ark. The Carolina Art Association sent a delegate, Mrs. E. Pettigrew Verner of Charleston, who brought an invitation also from the Charleston Museum and won the vote of the delegates by a convincing speech.

T. R. Waring, secretary of the Carolina Art Association, was accordingly elected first vice-president in place of James Chillum Jr., who directed the exhibition and convention in Houston; and to succeed Mrs. J. C. Bradford of Nashville, whose term also expired, William P. Silva of Savannah, Chattanooga, and Carmel, Calif., was chosen second vice-president. A. C. Ford of Houston and Mrs. E. P. Verner of Charleston, directors, whose terms expired this year, were re-elected, while Miss Florence McIntyre of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss Bessie C. Lemly of Jackson, Miss., replaced two other retiring members. President Ellsworth Woodward of New Orleans, Miss Caroline Swafford of Columbia, S. C., Mrs. Samuel M. Inman of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Edgar O. Lovett of Houston remain in office.

Reports made at the meetings showed an increase in membership of more than 200 per cent during the year, and a bank balance of more than \$10,000, in spite of increased expenditures. A minimum budget was adopted, which the board of directors is authorized to increase to a maximum if revenues justify.

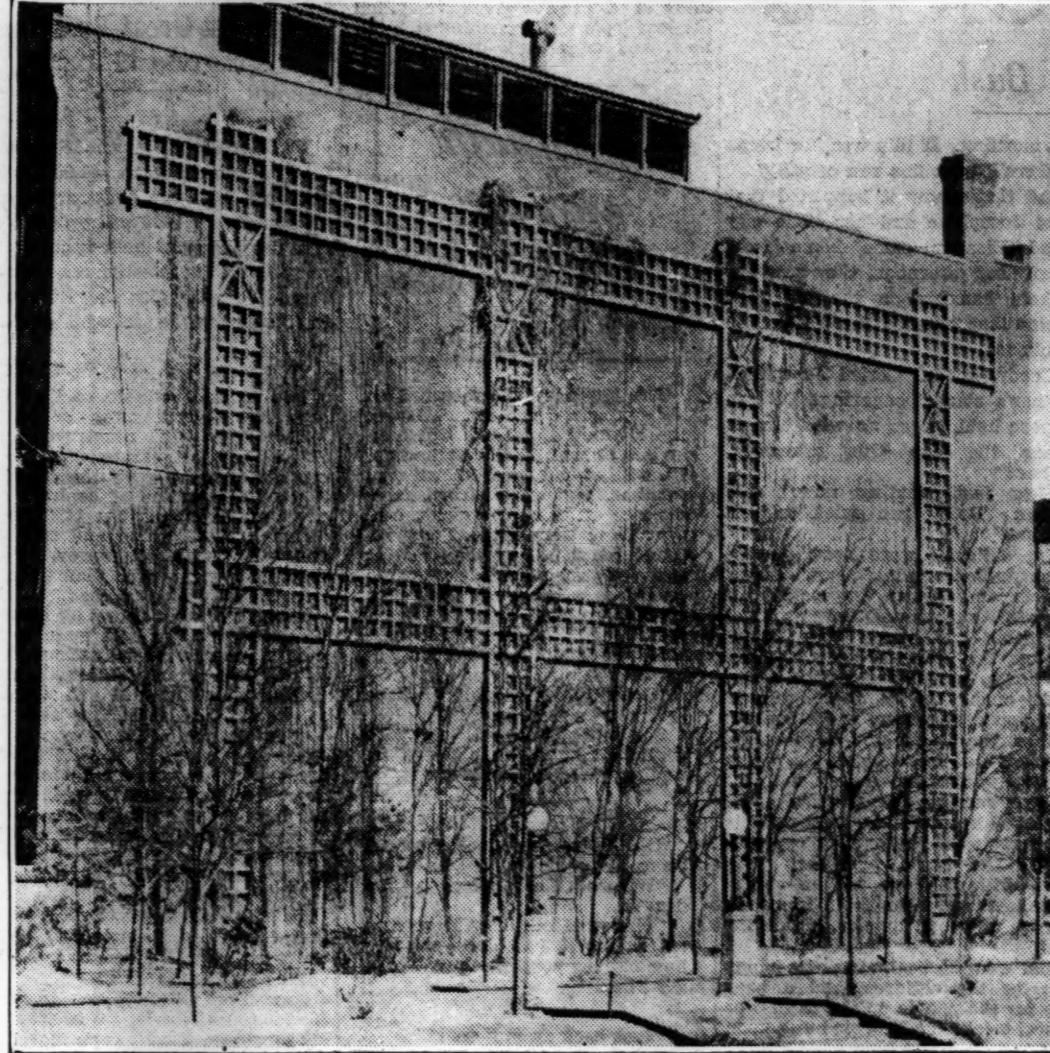
Three hundred and sixty-two entries by 141 artists were reported by the jury of selection and awards. Of these, 181 exhibits were shown, including five pieces of sculpture, seven miniatures, and three handicraft entries. Eight prizes were awarded, as follows:

Southern States Art League prize, \$100 for Sherman Landscapes, the Marie F. Hart Jackson Miss for "Widow from Tampa Bay"; Museum of Fine Arts of Houston prize of \$100 for figure painting, to John Clark Tidwell of New York for "Florence, Bobby's Nurse"; Houston Chronicle prize of \$25 for black and white drawing to Bertha Louise Hellman of Houston for "A Student"; Houston Chamber of Commerce prize of \$25 for miniature to Helen Cruikshank Davis for three miniatures; Houston Garden Club prize for flower painting to Elizabeth White of Sumter, S. C., for "Rhododendrons"; May Ward Ford prize of \$25 for sculpture to Julian Rhodes Muend of Houston for "Gardener"; Thursday Morning Art Review group prize of \$25 for water color to James Chillum Jr. for "The New Wins"; College Women's Club prize of \$25 to Catherine Carter Critcher of Washington, D. C., for "Portrait of an Artist."

A prize offered by Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dickson of Houston for the most popular picture will be awarded at the close of the balloting, March 14.

Delegates were entertained with a reception and private view at the museum, and at luncheons given in the leading hotels by the Museum of Fine Arts of Houston and the Altrusa Club,

## AN EXISTING DULL WALL MADE INTERESTING



The Lattice of Firm, Restrained Design, Breaks Up the Vast Monotonous Expanse of Red Brick into Six Main Areas. These in Turn Being Given Variety by the Individual Character of the Vines and Foreground Trees. Even in Winter This Wall is Now Pleasing; in Summer It Seems a Hanging Garden.

ance of details gives a restful effect than one of crudeness. A charming piece is that of Mary Ann, a child about 6 or 7. The head is of highly polished redwood, mounted on a black base and shows the delightful chubbiness of childhood.

In some of the other pieces, such as the "Chinese Poetess" and Lincoln, the wood is unpolished. The absence of detail allows the beauty of the grain to be emphasized.

Arnold Ronnebeck has about a dozen pieces, most of them showing a tendency to emphasize curves and straight lines. In his portrait he does not do this, however, but where he is trying to express an idea he does. For instance, his model of "Grief" or "Dancer" are more geometrical than natural. While in his piece done in brass, and entitled "A London Wedding," he has been able to catch the tone of a fashionable wedding just by using the geometric treatment, it is an idea expressed, not a portrait of a man and a woman.

The last two weeks in March the Business Men's Art Club will have its annual exhibition at Chappel House.

## Albuquerque Exhibit

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (Special Correspondent) In the Indian Room of the pictorially Franciscan hotel were recently exhibited recent paintings and etchings by New Mexico artists.

Speakers at the convention included Dr. W. J. Battle of Austin, Tex.; Miss Stella H. Shurtliff of Houston, and Mrs. E. P. Verner of Charleston, who brought an invitation also from the Charleston Museum and won the vote of the delegates by a convincing speech.

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## BEAR ATTACKS BECOME MORE AGGRESSIVE

Special Pressure Brought Upon Industrials and Specialties

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Brisk rallies in the Van Sweringen rail issues in response to the higher dividends declared yesterday featured the opening of the stock market today.

Chesapeake & Ohio sold 5 points higher on a split opening of 10,000 shares between 133 and 133 1/2, and Nickel Plate scored an initial gain of 4 1/2.

Buying of other rail shares was stimulated at the same time, but selling of mercantile and food issues gave general trading an irregular appearance.

The upward movement was abruptly checked by the renewal of bear attacks against the leading motor shares and of forced liquidations in the food and merchandising lines.

American can broke more than 5 points, and Ward Baking "B" and Postum Cereal both tumbled more than points to new low levels for the year.

General Motors and Hudson bore the brunt of the offensive against the motor stocks, and were included in declines of 1 to 3 points along with Sears Roebuck, Allied Chemical, May Department Stores, General Asphalt, American Telephone and Sloss-Sheffield Steel.

### Some Severe Declines

Early gains in General Electric, Erie first preferred and General Railroad Signal were quickly reduced or canceled. Chesapeake reached a high mark of 134 1/4 before settling back to 131 1/2.

Another slump in Belgian francs carried the rate below 4 cents, and other foreign exchanges were easy, although sterling held firm around 4 4/5.

With speculative confidence apparently shaken to a large degree by the failure of the market to hold up in response to the higher dividend declarations on the Van Sweringen railroads, and by the appearance of a necessitous character, bear operators dumped large amounts of stock in an endeavor to force general liquidation.

Chrysler was hammered down 4 points to 36, a new low for the year. American Can fell to 29 1/2, and Atlantic Coast Line, which had risen earlier to 207 1/2, yielded to 200 1/2.

A dozen industrials and specialties were carried down 3 to 5 points.

Call loans renewed unchanged at 4%.

### Bond Market Mixed

A spurt of more than five points in Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads convertible, as following a similar move in the company's stock, was the only distinguishing feature of today's early trading which was buffeted by continuing cross currents.

Some of other rail issues, including Delaware & Hudson convertible and Seaboard & S. joined in an early advance, but later eased off when heavy selling broke out in the stock market.

Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s, Frisco income 6s and St. Paul refunding 4 1/2s and Norfolk & Western convertible 6s were heavy.

The less favorable European outlook resulting from the failure of the League of Nations Assembly to admit Germany depressed foreign bonds, with Belgian obligations weakened further by the controversy over new loan.

The movements of domestic corporations were mixed. The firmness of Commonwealth Power & Gas and Midvale Steel 5s contrasting with the heaviest of American Writing Paper 6s, International Mercantile Marine 8s and Virginia-Carolina Chemical certificates.

### DIVIDENDS

Island Creek Coal declared a dividend of \$4 a share on the common payable April 1 to stock of record March 31. The regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1/2 cent per share was also declared, payable same day.

United Alloy Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 10 to stock of record March 31.

Remington Arms declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 cent per share on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 31.

American Surety Company declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 31.

Southern Pacific Company declared an initial quarterly common dividend of 50 cents a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15. Directors also declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Austin Industries declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 cent per share on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Reading Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable May 13 to stock of record April 15.

Cities Service Company has declared the regular monthly dividends of 1/2 cent in cash on the common and 1/2 cent in cash on the common stock and 1/2 cent in cash on the common stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Central Arizona Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

W. B. Bliss Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, 15 cents on the first preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record April 15.

Bronx Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$4 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record April 15.

Central Cooperage declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 cent per share on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Central Steel & Wire Company declared a dividend of \$3 a share on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record April 15.

Central Steel & Wire Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, 15 cents on the first preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record April 15.

Central Steel & Wire Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 cent per share on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

gross earnings of Cities Service Company for the year ended Feb. 28, 1925, were \$20,215,041 from \$17,689,768 in the previous reporting period. Net earnings were \$18,426,237.

Surplus available for common dividends from June 1, 1924, to Nov. 30, 1925, the dividend will be payable next March 26.

National Shawmut Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$4 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Central Cooperage declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 cent per share on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record March 25.

PITTSBURGH STEEL EXPANSION

AUSTIN, Tex., March 15—Pittsburgh Steel Expansion has been granted a permit to do business in Texas and will establish headquarters at Dallas. Building activities of various kinds are under way in this State and demand for structural steel is increasing.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

**Sales** **High** **Low** **Market** **Last**

700 Abitibi ... 76 73 75% 77 1/2

1000 Alcan ... 106 99 100 100

1000 Am. Can. ... 114 105 115 114

400 Ady-Ru. pf. ... 55 52

300 "Ahuiman" ... 8 7 7 7 1/2

1200 Am. Ind. ... 113 110 117 113

1100 Am. Ind. ... 115 113 116 114

100 Alaska Ju. ... 15 13 15 15

2300 Allied Ch. ... 123 120 124 124

2000 Am. Ch. ... 123 120 124 124

600 Am. Ch. ... 56 55 56 56

2100 Am. Ch. ... 23 22 23

4200 Am. Ch. ... 74 72 73 73

100 Am. Ch. ... 23 22 23

100 Am. Ch. ... 314 314 315 315

4000 Am. Ch. ... 225 215 215 215

100 Am. Ch. ... 123 120 123 123

2300 Am. Br. ... 376 368 383 383

100 Am. Br. ... 50 47 47 47

1000 Am. Br. ... 70 68 68 68

1000 Man. El. ... 70 68 68 68

1000 Man. El. ... 49 47 47 47

1000 Man. El. ... 88 85 85 85

2000 Man. El. ... 295 285 295 295

1000 Man. El. ... 125 125 125 125

# UPWARD TURN IN FREIGHT CAR TRAFFIC

Resumption of Anthracite  
Mining Big Help in the  
Eastern District

A distinct upward turn was noted in freight traffic handled for the weeks ended Feb. 20 and 27, respectively, by railroads of the eastern region. On three roads of the included in this group revealed lower loadings, whereas the first two weeks of February eight roads reported lower traffic figures.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York, Ontario & Western, Delaware & Hudson, which suffered the most drastic losses during the anthracite strike, were first to feel the effect of resumption, resuming by a marked shrinkage in losses as hard coal movements got under way.

In the first two weeks of February Delaware, Lackawanna & Western's decline in loadings, as a percentage basis was 27.3 per cent, compared with 10.2 per cent for the last two weeks.

New York, Ontario & Western cut its loss from 48.3 per cent to 20.1 per cent, and Delaware & Hudson from 31.3 per cent to 5.2 per cent.

For Marquette's increase in merchandise and miscellaneous freight handled was in percentage 7.2 per cent to 21.3 per cent.

Generally speaking, changes elsewhere were negligible, the bulk of the roads showing a slight improvement.

Only 14 out of 51 used in the accompanying table showed losses for the period under consideration.

With exception of Atlantic Coast Line, which was also off in loadings in the previous compilation, and Norfolk & Western, which was off 10.2 per cent, New York, Ontario & Western and Delaware & Hudson, as did those of Pocahontas region, Chesapeake & Ohio gained 18.7 per cent and Norfolk & Western 18.1 per cent.

In the northwestern region Missouri-Kansas-Texas showed a decline of 11.6 per cent to a gain of 1.6 per cent, the jump being traceable to free movement of coal, merchandise and grain and grain products.

Loadings by districts compare as follows:

## ESTERN DISTRICT

Boston 1926 1925 Inc. P.C.

New Haven 65,146 65,382 2,152 1,369

Del. & Hudson 43,448 1,802 4,000

Del. & L. & W. 48,627 4,000 1,351

Erie 66,651 61,375 2,152 1,369

Lehigh Valley 45,776 5,936 1,351

N.Y. Central 172,518 161,000 2,000 1,369

Conn. & Ont. & W. 6,416 5,000 1,351

N.Y. & N.J. 44,547 43,042 1,351

Pere Marquette 17,307 6,515 364

Wabash 6,232 5,243 326,351

Wash. & W. Va. 16,271 14,707 1,584

## ALLEGHENY DISTRICT

Balt. & Ohio 124,417 117,514 6,807 5,707

Cent. Ry. N.J. 55,804 55,000 1,351

Reading 75,109 86,504 11,351

West. Maryland 17,307 6,515 364

Pocono & Lehigh 6,232 5,243 326,351

Che. & Ohio. 62,575 53,554 10,000 11,177

Norfolk & W. Va. 58,457 47,753 10,700 12,244

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Atlantic C. & St. R. 50,285 50,779 5,153 1,351

Scalboard & St. R. 34,025 34,000 1,351

W. & N. Y. Ry. 8,100,812 2,905 1,351

W. & N. Y. 5,018 4,000 1,351

Illinoian 22,577 25,428 1,351

Louis. & Nash. 73,704 6,767 1,351

Nash. & C. S. L. 16,006 12,929 1,351

Nash. & C. L. 16,271 14,707 1,584

## NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT

Chi. N. West. 74,421 72,009 2,412 3,2

Chi. R. & W. 31,127 31,287 5,444

Chi. N. & N. 22,577 25,428 1,351

Chi. & E. St. 17,312 18,851 1,351

Chi. & E. W. 16,271 14,707 1,584

## CENTRAL DISTRICT

Atchison 6,583 6,522 2,351

Brown & Alton. 16,392 16,190 2,000

Burl. & St. R. 68,377 68,200 1,351

Rock Island 50,277 51,377 1,551

Chi. & E. St. 17,312 18,851 1,351

Chi. & E. W. 16,271 14,707 1,584

## WESTERN DISTRICT

Gulf Coast 8,001 8,533 5,357

Kans. City No. 10,677 9,659 8,111

Miss. & St. Louis 29,206 29,206 1,351

Miss. & St. Louis 35,733 35,499 1,423

St. L. & San. 16,000 16,733 1,351

Tex. & Pacific 18,658 18,532 1,351

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Renewal rate Boston New York

Outside com'l paper 4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4%

Year money 4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4%

Individ. com'l loans 4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4%

Individ. cus'l loans 4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 4%

Bar silver in New York 65% 50% 30% 30% 30% 30%

Bar silver in London 50% 50% 30% 30% 30% 30%

Bar gold in London 50% 50% 30% 30% 30% 30%

Mexican dollars 50% 50% 30% 30% 30% 30%

## Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

60 days 3% 231

90 days 3% 234

4 months 3% 234

5 months 3% 234

6 months 3% 234

7 months 3% 234

8 months 3% 234

9 months 3% 234

10 months 3% 234

11 months 3% 234

12 months 3% 234

13 months 3% 234

14 months 3% 234

15 months 3% 234

16 months 3% 234

17 months 3% 234

18 months 3% 234

19 months 3% 234

20 months 3% 234

21 months 3% 234

22 months 3% 234

23 months 3% 234

24 months 3% 234

25 months 3% 234

26 months 3% 234

27 months 3% 234

28 months 3% 234

29 months 3% 234

30 months 3% 234

31 months 3% 234

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35 months 3% 234

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63 months 3% 234

64 months 3% 234

65 months 3% 234

66 months 3% 234

67 months 3% 234

68 months 3% 234

69 months 3% 234

70 months 3% 234

71 months 3% 234

72 months 3% 234

73 months 3% 234

74 months 3% 234

75 months 3% 234

# Home Making

Conducted by

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM  
Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

THE mails at present are filled with questionnaires. All department and division chairmen are compiling reports of the activities of those interested in their line of work. Answering questionnaires requires some concentration; it takes time, but let me urge every one of you who receives one to work upon it. A few questions from a friend who is extremely interested in your accomplishments, and is making every effort to have a complete report to the organization expecting it.

Plans for the General Federation annual convention at Atlantic City next May are rapidly being put into concrete form. The Department of the American Home announces the following conferences arranged for at the present time, and dates and further information will appear in this column the third Thursday in April.

Mrs. Maggie Barry, chairman of the department, will conduct a conference on recreation and rhythm in the home.

Mrs. J. C. Gawler, chairman of the division of home economics teaching, will have two conferences, one for the state chairman of that division and one for vocational super-visors.

Mrs. Clarence Haring, chairman of the division of home extension service, will have a conference for home demonstration agents.

Mrs. Burnham will have a conference for those interested in the division of home making and Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth of Montclair, N. J., will speak at this conference on "Lost Motion in the Home."

Mrs. W. C. Martin, chairman of county co-operation, will conduct a conference for those interested in the marketing problems.

Dr. Stanley, specialist in charge of food questions, will meet those who wish to discuss food values.

Mrs. Mary Woolman, specialist of textiles, is arranging a conference on this subject.

Miss Alice Lakey, specialist on insurance, has invitations out for a conference on her subject.

Mrs. Edith McClure-Patterson, budget specialist, is to give a tea for those who assisted with the programs given on budget day of Thrift Week.

Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, who is chairman of Mothercraft, is at present away from home, but we are sure that she will want to arrange to meet women from every state who are interested in her subject.

Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, the General Federation chairman of the American home, is conducting a department in the Woman's Viewpoint, a magazine "serving humanity" and one that is edited and published by women. Address of the magazine, 227-230 Rodgers Building, Houston, Tex.

Mrs. Barry's articles began in the December number, and will continue through the year. The magazine is but \$1 a year, and Mrs. Barry's articles alone are worth much more than that. All those who have been in any way connected with Mrs. Barry and her work in the General Federation know that she has a wealth of experience, education, and a sympathetic understanding of the home-maker's work and problems. Just one quotation from "Paying Your Way" by Mrs. Barry, in the February issue of this magazine: "Let us resolve with the New Year to be thrifty with the riches of time, money and energy we may have to spend, not for one week, but for every week, every day and hour that we live, that we may be able to pay our way on the journey of life in the material of the ideal and of the spiritual."

Greetings are given this month to a new club magazine called Golden Idaho. It is published by the Idaho Industries' Association of Boise, Idaho, and is the official organ of the Idaho Federation of Women's Clubs and Business and Professional Women's Clubs, with official announcements of the State Department of Public Works. It is dedicated to "The pioneer men and women who trod the 'Golden' Trail leading to a better land; who made their homes and reared their children as dutiful citizens; who faced privation and danger in carving civilization from desert and mountain—to this intrepid band of courageous souls we dedicate Golden Idaho, in the happy belief that we may carry on their work and make their dreams come true." This is a very attractive and interesting magazine, and we predict a successful future for it.

A little home to live in! Built upon content. And all securely walled around with the same content. Peace in all its bails abiding. Love at its portals, too. And in the little house of dreams just you and you.

A little home to live in? Who would be content. To walk "himself and his" about. With cold impediment. To the sound of neighbors. Hope at the doorway smiles. And strangers pausing here to rest. Forgive the miles.

A little home to live from? Faith must here abide. The land and miles around. And check the country-side. For faith and hope and loving make home a heaven of light. And the miles and those without—have bright.

## In the Ship Lanes

THE merger of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been ratified by both boards, it was announced in New York recently. Under the terms of the consolidation, the two lines will turn over the Nippon Company its 100 liners in return for a block of stock in the Nippon.

The Toyo has operated a fleet between San Francisco and Hong Kong while the Nippon has had its ships in the South Seas. The merger will give the Nippon and San Francisco and will enable it to compete more actively with the Dollar Line (U. S.) which has recently taken over the lines of the Orient.

The Japanese Government plans to subsidize its transpacific private shipping companies in order to permit them actively to compete with the Canadian Pacific and the Dollar Lines. At present the one line is the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, a private Japanese concern like the Nippon.

Decks for Sports

The new steamship Hamburg of the Hamburg-American Line is scheduled to make its first trip to New York in April. Prominent among the features of this ship is a "sport" 150 feet long by 50 feet wide. It is a tennis court of the regulation proportions surrounded by a net which can be removed quickly to make way for other players. Adjoining the tennis court is a section suitable for handball or squash.

Bowlers will find a regulation alley and in addition there will be sandboxes and various types of equipment for the game of bowls. A gymnasium apparatus is also available. The Hamburg's a twin screw, oil-burner, with gross registry of 21,000 tons, 600 feet long by 75 feet wide. She has nine decks. One of which are in the hull and one in the superstructure. Passenger facilities accommodate 220 first cabin, 472 second and 456 third cabin passengers.

Diesel Tugs

The Diesel-driven tug can be operated more economically than can the steam-powered tug. It is stated by the head of a large towing company speaking before the Proprietary Club. The Moran Transportation & Towing Company placed a Diesel-driven tug in operation in 1923 which consumed 20 gallons of gasoline an hour.

The second program we sent to me by Mrs. W. W. Goodrich, state chairman of the Department of the American Home in California federation. It was arranged by Mrs. Harold Moore, chairman of the department in the northern district of that

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State Mrs. Moore says that it was arranged to accompany the booklet issued by the state department, in order to interpret it more fully than was possible in a small space. She thinks that local speakers be utilized whenever possible, and suggests different organizations that have a contribution to make, and that are in existence in every community. After valuable programs for the study of foods, textiles, home building and equipment, different phases of family finance and wise management, we come to the suggestions on home-making in which we are particularly interested and which we feel are fully covered that members have a serving of some space here:

1. What is the Matter with Our Homes?

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(b) Take up each fault as the subject of one meeting, announcing it beforehand so the members can read and study on its causes and remedies.

(c) Sum up remedies and establish members' picture of an ideal home from this viewpoint.

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(a) Discuss the subject considering books, music, art, science, recreation, good manners, character building and religion.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1926

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## EDITORIALS

Until next September, "the spirit of Locarno" will be a phrase of doubtful meaning in Europe.

Postpone-  
ment:  
Not Failure

admitted to the League, not as a mere weak sister, with faltering and uncertain steps, but as a full member with permanent seat on the Council. Germany hesitated, but finally acquiesced.

At this point the exaggerated nationalism of continental European nations entered the problem. That is, Americans like to call it exaggerated, but maintain it themselves to an even more inordinate degree. When the Council came to seat the newcomer, it was found that France, fearing a hostile majority in the Council, demanded that her ally, Poland, be admitted at the same time. This obstacle was smoothed out, Spain suddenly appeared as an intractable claimant, Sweden dashed manfully on the Nordic side, and Italy, in the calm and restrained fashion made popular by the Fascists, cast her influence on the side of the League.

It seemed for a time, however, that by the operation of "the spirit of Locarno" all might be adjusted and the Council do its work, when suddenly far-off Brazil interposed an objection and adhered to it until adjournment was taken in despair. Not having been at Locarno, Brazil was deaf to the promptings of its spirit. That is understandable; but what puzzles Europe is what influenced this South American state to intervene so stubbornly and effectively to break up an agreement which related only to European peace and the relations existing between European states.

Of course, there are rumors and suspicious symptoms of intrigue. Sir Austen Chamberlain is accused of a secret understanding with France to secure a seat for her colleague, or in default, break up the conference. Mussolini is charged with having pulled the strings which moved Spain—which is under a dictatorship—and Brazil, a great objective for Italian emigration, to adopt their uncompromising attitude. That the League divided along Nordic and Latin lines is clear enough. Why it did so, and what is the outcome is yet to be determined.

It is going to be very easy to deduce from this failure the conclusion that Europe is hopelessly divided, and that no effort to substitute the orderly and peaceful processes of association for the bloody and destructive arbitration of war can possibly succeed. But such a conclusion is unwarranted—as utterly false as the European conclusion after the American revolution that the thirteen former colonies never could unite to form a coherent and harmonious nation.

To say today that "Europe should be left to stew in its own juice" because an effort to smooth out antagonisms resulting from the greatest war in history was not at once successful, is to be as poor a judge of the movements of nations as were those Europeans who in 1862 predicted two or more nations taking the place of the United States.

In September the matter will be put to the test again. The interim gives time to identify the sinister forces that rendered this meeting of the Council futile and to isolate them.

The Dominion parliamentary committee to inquire into the traffic in contraband from the United States into Canada has very soon been led to investigate the activities of liquor exporters on the Canadian side of the international boundary line. Admissions have been obtained from the manager of one Dominion distillery, under examination before the committee, that carloads of whisky are regularly shipped to Detroit.

In order to meet the requirements of Canadian law, the subterfuge of consigning the liquor to Mexico is resorted to. One of the largest Canadian distilleries, operating at Walkerville, opposite Detroit, supplies whisky to a law-evading agency which is maintained, for some unexplained reason, about 600 miles away, on the Lachine Canal in the Province of Quebec. The performance is gone through of transporting the liquor in carloads over the railway from the Walkerville distillery to the warehouse, or adulterating plant, near Montreal. It is subsequently transported right back to Ford, an Ontario town about a couple of miles from Walkerville, on Lake St. Clair—for shipment to Mexico!

When the parliamentary committee drew this information from the liquor exporter, under oath, the Canadian Minister of Customs and Excise, Mr. Boivin, put to him the following question:

Don't you know as a matter of fact there is a regulation which prohibits exportation of liquor from any port in Ontario to any point that cannot be reached by boat sailing from that port?

The witness answered, "Yes." An ocean-going vessel could make the voyage to Mexico during the months when navigation is open on the inland waterway; but there is no pretense that the vessels which load cargoes of whisky on the Canadian side, opposite Detroit, are designed for ocean navigation. Thousands of cases of whisky have been shipped for export from Ontario ports this winter while the channels to the ocean are ice-bound. The liquor carriers clear openly with cargoes for Detroit. Under such circumstances, according to the convention relating to smuggling between Canada and the United States, the Dominion Customs authorities notify the United States Customs office at Detroit. The responsibility is placed upon the United States preventive service to apprehend the illicit cargoes. But the liquor-running craft may never go near Detroit. They may proceed down Lake Erie, or

up Lake St. Clair, or wherever the opportunities for breaking through the United States line of defense seem most favorable.

The parliamentary inquiry is turning a much-needed searchlight upon this gigantic conspiracy to use Canada as an operating base against the United States. The great majority of Canadian people only need to know the facts, to bring the necessary pressure of public opinion to bear in the right direction. The British Government has expressed entire disapproval of the liquor smuggling traffic, and is co-operating with the United States so far as possible to suppress it. Canada can afford to do no less.

The United States Post Office is making the discovery—not new

## The Triumph of the Unexpected

magazines to their subscribers; to slap on a charge for remailed periodicals almost as high as the cost of the periodical itself; to double the cost of post cards, and to increase heavily the charges on third-class matter? Against some of these changes the post office authorities protested, but Congress, in its surpassing wisdom, enacted all, and more, too, into law. As a result, post office earnings have fallen off, and the post office committees of Congress, which last year ran amuck among users of the mails, are summoned to new activity.

In a long established institution like the post office the unexpected seldom ought to happen. And yet this situation has its lessons bearing upon other industrial or financial problems. Our British cousins, for example, being confronted with serious losses in their foreign trade, and consequent industrial inactivity at home, see no reasonable remedy except the reduction of wages. That is the primary recommendation of the coal commission which has been studying Britain's greatest problem. But, even if the labor unions were to permit it, would it work? Might not the unexpected again happen? Viewed superficially, reduction of the wages of labor reduces the labor cost of the product. But Henry Ford says no! And as the largest individual employer of labor in the world, he is entitled to a hearing.

According to him, the greatest factor in the reduction of the cost of the Ford car was the increase in wages of common labor to five dollars a day. Not until later was this influence for cost reduction outdone, and that was when wages were increased to six dollars. And not only was the cost of production decreased, but the ability of the workers to purchase was enhanced. General prosperity was stimulated and markets enlarged. It might be well for British industrial economists to consider these demonstrated truths, and consider whether unexpected disaster might not follow the reduction of wages in their own land.

Another point at which the expected fails to occur is presented by the study of the movements of population. The United States, having concluded that the time has come for closing its doors to unrestricted immigration, is regarded with some dislike by foreign governments. Italy, for example, complains that only by emigration can she keep her population down to the point at which the land will furnish subsistence for those that dwell upon it.

But history has shown that emigration has never been effective as a means of keeping down the level of population. Only in the case of Ireland has there been an apparent heavy decrease of population coincident with emigration, and there other factors like famine and an evil system of land tenures entered into the problem. The many years during which the United States flung wide open her doors to the destitute of other lands saw no lightening of the pressure of population abroad. Rather are the overpopulated countries more overpopulated today than ever.

There is truth in the old saying, "It is the unexpected that always happens." Particularly when untrained and unscientific observers tell us what to expect.

Startlingly engaging is the announcement of a project to create, by means of dams, a new "Great Lake" in the regions of Canada north of Lake Superior. As explained by Mr. C. Lorne Campbell, a Canadian engineer, in an address in Chicago recently, the proposal appears as an entirely feasible one from a physical point of view. The estimated cost, roughly placed in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000, is so small in comparison to the declared benefits that it is inconsiderable. By an almost simple application of those engineering methods which have been proved effective and easily possible, it is proposed to alter the map of the Lakes region by forming, as a tributary to the great natural reservoirs now existing, a new inland sea covering an area of 50,000 square miles. This area would compare with that of Superior's 31,810 square miles, Michigan's 22,400, Huron's 23,010, Erie's 9940, and Ontario's 7540.

Imagination, if allowed full scope, would picture wonderful possibilities for this project. One realizes, of course, the international complications which might arise, but concern over these is immediately quieted by the realization that the possible benefits which would follow the realization of the promoter's dream would be so evenly shared by the people of both countries interested that there should be no conflict of authority and no dispute regarding vested rights. It is apparent, as the situation is casually viewed, that the vast volume of water which it is proposed to impound by the simple method outlined is of no great value to the people of the region which it is planned to include in the watershed. But these waters, conserved in a vast artificial basin, would at once attach to themselves tremendous potential value. It is estimated, for instance, that they would provide a yearly mini-

mum flow of 20,000 cubic feet per second, with a possible maximum of 30,000 cubic feet at flood time.

Following, in imagination, this added volume of water through its proposed channel into Lake Nipigon, and thence into Lake Superior and through the chain of lakes to the St. Lawrence, it is stated that in its course it would eliminate the dredging problems which the Lake's cities are facing and increase the hydroelectric capacity of the St. Lawrence River 500,000 horsepower. Along the way, it is said, it would add 30,000 horsepower at Niagara, 50,000 at Sault Ste. Marie, and afford a source of 200,000 horsepower on the Nipigon.

It is not for the layman to even pretend to speculate upon the possibilities of this heroic undertaking. But it is not impossible to picture the benefits which are suggested. The obstacles to be overcome do not appear insurmountable. The benefits proposed cancel the initial and maintenance costs almost at a single stroke. The present outlet of the waters which would form this new lake is now through Hudson Bay. Their diversion would, instead of detracting from, add greatly to their potential value.

Quite properly, it will be agreed, the building

D. C., as a perpetual monument to the service rendered by the women of America in the World War, is to be a memorial

## The American Women's War Memorial

of heroic and kindly deeds accomplished, rather than an evidence of preparedness to take part in some future conflict. American women, as well as their sons and brothers, made unselfish sacrifices in that war that they might realize the hope that thereby wars might cease, rather than to seek to glorify war as an institution. This marble memorial which it is planned to erect should stand as a silent sentinel testifying, not to war's accomplishments, but to what might have been the result of the terrible adventure had not the courageous and self-sacrificing women of the world helped to mitigate its horrors and aided somewhat in maintaining standards of human sanity and human reason.

There is disclosed in the announced plan for this memorial building an implied pledge that the women of the United States are committed irrevocably henceforth, as they have been nominally committed heretofore, to the policy of international peace. It is proposed, apparently, to here undertake, definitely and constructively, the work of assuring, at least in some measure, the recovery of the human flotsam cast up from war's wreckage. In this manner the work carried on during the conflict will be continued in the hope that human suffering and dependence may be appreciably lessened. But there is nothing in this generous undertaking that would give the faintest promise that those who are willing to devote still more of their time and effort to such an undertaking are thereby lending themselves to any movement designed to fan and feed the flame of militarism.

Even those nations whose soil was not stained by the carnage of the war have not yet paid their debt to those who came back from it broken and shattered by the terrible impact. It seems to be in realization of this fact that the women of America who have set about this new task testify to their readiness to continue a service still incomplete. The proposed structure is to be a memorial of past service and a pledge of continued service. The gold-starred women who gave more than any others to the cause of war need no monument to establish their places in the hearts of their neighbors. It is not to their glory that this memorial is to be erected, so much as in silent but eloquent testimony of the determination of all wives and mothers that "it shall not happen again."

## Editorial Notes

Every once in a while a survey is conducted by some authority or other to determine the relative reliability of women and men as automobile operators, and contrary to general opinion the conclusion is almost always reached that the former lead as careful drivers. The National Safety Council recently put forward a statement, in answer to a request from a liability insurance company, which told the story delightfully: "The beauty whose high-powered sport model breaks all the city speed laws, and whose devastating charm disarms the motorcycle 'cop' and even the stern judge, is rarely met with except on the screen." And then it urged that police departments, chambers of commerce, and automobile clubs seem to agree that the hand that rocks the cradle is quite competent at the steering wheel. This conclusion was based upon the assertion that "one thing is certain, the number of men involved in motor accidents greatly exceeds the number of women." Maybe the time really is drawing near when the words, "It must be a woman driving that car," will assume a new meaning.

Of course there are none so blind as those who will not see, and consequently it is not to be expected that vivisectionists will glow with approbation at what Edwin Markham, the poet, said at a recent meeting of the Anti-Vivisection Society in New York, concerning the contention that experiments on animals are of no aid to man. But to unprejudiced thinkers what he said must carry considerable weight. "An amount of opium sufficient to kill a man," he reasoned, "has no effect on a pigeon, and dogs can eat mercury safely in large quantities. Goats may browse with impunity on tobacco leaves, and rabbits consume belladonna and remain in health." Does it appear entirely unreasonable, therefore, to give pause and consider, as Mr. Markham asked, How do the effects of experiments on animals hold for man? The poet further quoted Prof. Henry B. Bigelow of Harvard as forecasting that "the world will some day look upon vivisection in the name of science as it now regards burning in the name of religion." Let us hope that day is not far distant.

## Bernard Shaw and Autograph Letters

I

If A writes a letter to B, whose property does it become? It is obvious that A made a free gift to B by voluntarily sending the missive, but just what legal rights did B acquire in the text of the message? The problems arising out of this question are extremely interesting, and they have a fresh timeliness for Monitor readers, because of the exception taken by a friendly critic to a note which appeared on this page several weeks ago in which the sale of letters written by Bernard Shaw was mentioned.

The fact is, as determined by a long and interesting series of cases, that the only right which the writer of a letter has in it is the right to restrain the publication of its contents. This right can be asserted and will be maintained by the courts, but it in no way hinders the free sale or circulation of the original copy of the letter. This rule was laid down very definitely in the famous case which concerned the publication of Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son.

Chesterfield had a son, Philip Stanhope, who lived abroad for many years, where he married and had two sons. During these years Chesterfield kept up the interesting series of letters to his son which are now well known throughout the world. When Philip Stanhope passed on, his father took the daughter-in-law and grandchildren under his protection.

Mr. Stanhope had kept all the letters, although Chesterfield destroyed a few of them on the ground that they were too openly critical of certain persons. When Chesterfield himself passed on, Mrs. Stanhope entered into an arrangement with a bookseller to print and publish the letters.

The executors of Chesterfield thereupon applied for an injunction preventing the publication of the letters, on the ground that legal title to publish them had always been vested either in Chesterfield or his executors, and that neither had given permission for their publication. This view was upheld by the Lord Chancellor, who said that while Chesterfield had himself allowed Mrs. Stanhope to keep the letters, he had not thereby given consent to their publication. The question before the court, therefore, and the only real point at issue, was not the ownership of the letters, but the right to publish them.

II

Another interesting case involved the letters of James McNeil Whistler, the great artist. He named Rosalind Birnie Philip as his sole executrix, but also authorized Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell to be his biographers. However, he did not give the latter any express permission to publish his letters. In a suit brought a few months after Whistler had passed on, the executrix alleged that the Pennells had written to various relatives and friends of Whistler asking for letters or other documents written by him, presumably intending to publish these or parts of them in the forthcoming biography.

An exhaustive decision, the court held that the Pennells were entitled to use the information contained in Whistler's letters or other documents which might have legally come into their possession, without any express or implied authority given by Whistler himself, but they were not entitled to publish any of Whistler's letters, or any extracts therefrom or paraphrases thereof.

The rules laid down thus upheld the other cases dating from the copyright law of Queen Anne, passed in 1709, and showed that, so far as authority goes, the owner of letters may use them for any lawful purpose except publication. Although winning her case, the executrix had to pay the costs because she failed to establish her contention that

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME  
In his recent address before the African Society of Naples, the Colonial Minister, Prince Pietro Lanza di Scalea, referred in vague terms to important changes, the introduction of which in the principal Italian colony in northern Africa, Tripoli and Cyrenaica he was contemplating. A commission of experts, presided over by the Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, Roberto Cantalupo, has been for some time studying the means of extending the influence of Italy over the territory ceded to her by Turkey in 1912. In June, 1919, a royal decree gave the natives of Tripoli "complete local citizenship," and created an elective assembly to deal with legislation and direct taxation. The object of this decree was to have the country governed as far as possible through native chiefs, to whom were attached political officers. The policy of ruling through a local Parliament, however, does not seem to have been successful, since the native chiefs were more concerned in consolidating their own authority. The findings of the ministerial commission are awaited with great interest, and it is anticipated that Italian colonial history will soon enter upon a new period.

The index figures of wholesale and retail prices of commodities of primary necessity show considerable increase from year to year. According to the figures recently published by the municipalities of Milan and Turin and by the Milan Chamber of Commerce, the cost of living in Italy is six times what it was in 1913. The figure is perhaps too low, and the persistent upward movement in the prices of bread is causing some anxiety. In spite of this ascending scale, however, the condition of workers is more satisfactory in Italy than in many other countries. An interesting comparison made recently of the increase in wages and in the cost of living which has taken place in Italy since the war shows that there has been a real improvement in the conditions of the workers. Indeed, the wages paid in January, 1926, are calculated to be seven and a half times higher than those of 1913, and in some trades, such as the silk and cotton industries, wages are nine times those of 1913. These figures are taken from wage agreements which have been made public, and are therefore quite accurate.

The same alarm which was raised in connection with the Pisa Leaning Tower some time ago is now being heard in relation to the Palazzo degli Uffici in Florence. In some places the walls show ominous cracks, and experts have been called to examine the best and quickest measures to be taken to keep this historic and valuable building in repair. Fortunately the greatest danger lies in the adjoining Palazzo dei Giudici, which is very close to the River Arno. There is no immediate cause for alarm, experts have declared, as these fissures are common enough in old Florentine buildings. Measures are being adopted to prevent further deterioration, and as soon as the new National Library is ready the collection of books will be transported from their present place and the heavy statuary removed to other more secure parts of the building.

The Italian Government has at last realized that the building where the famous National Library of Florence is now housed is quite inadequate for the numerous and priceless books and manuscripts which are contained in this important library, and has purchased the site for a new one, which will be completed in 1931. The new library will have a Dantesque loggia with two internal halls, surrounded by columns of black granite, where the collection of all Dante's works and souvenirs already in possession of the library will be transferred. In the upper floor there will be kept all the manuscripts of the greatest classics and the exceedingly rare early books which make the Florence library one of the most interesting in the world.

In this floor will be exhibited the first printed copy of Homer, Dante's work by Landino (published in 1481), the manuscripts of Lorenzo il Magnifico, Tasso, Savonarola, Benvenuto Cellini, and the 500 works of Galileo Galilei. The lower story will hold foreign books, and all the principal publishing houses in Europe and in America will be requested to send copies of every work published by them. The National Library of Florence was originally

feared to be destroyed by fire. The Good Samaritan and the Law Courts  
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
The story is well known of the man who was stripped and wounded by thieves and left at the side of the road. A priest, then a Levite, passed that way, looked at him, and walked on. But a good Samaritan found him, dressed his wounds, put him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn where he paid for care of him. (Luke 10: 30-35.)  
At common law, the good Samaritan subjected himself to a possible liability to the injured man. If he had caused the man any further injury through negligence in the care of him, he would have been liable at law to the very man he tried to help. (Black v. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, 1907, 193 Massachusetts, 448.)  
But the persons who were willing to subject him to even greater harm through an utter refusal to do anything for him at all, though it would have been easy for them to do so, would go scot-free. The courts do not recognize that any man need be a good Samaritan to another. The nearest attempt an American court has ever made of doing so (Depp v. Flattau, 1907, 100 Minnesota, 209) was overruled at a retrial on the ground that this is a matter requiring legislative action.

Why should not what the good Samaritan did be the standard of conduct required in the relationships of men with one another?

It would be difficult for any socially minded person to oppose the view adopted by France. The French courts merely say that freedom not to act must not be used in such a way as to injure the community. If one should so neglect to act, where to do so would not cause any great exertion of energy, those courts feel that there is no reason why the person who stubbornly refuses to act should not bear the loss that ultimately occurs. They ask, "From the standpoint of society, who ought to bear this loss?"

They balance the difference between such loss and the sacrifice it would take to prevent it. They do not judge as a basis of good or bad morals alone. They do not care, that the injured person is in the relation of parent to child, or host to guest, or master to servant. What they do is to adopt out and out a good Samaritan rule to apply to the relations of each man to all the rest of society.

The American and English common law stands alone. Its utter conservatism has made it impossible for the courts to stretch it so as to include within its folds a rule by which each man actually owes in law to every other the duty to exert his reasonable energies to help that man out of what is apt to be an unhappy misfortune. The courts have expressed their desire for legislative assistance in the development of the law along this line. They stand apparently helpless.</